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Selections.

MR. CALHOUN TO MR. KING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, *August* 12, 1844.

SIR: I have laid your despatch, No. 1, before the President, who instructs me to make known to you that he has read it with much pleasure, especially the portion which relates to your cordial reception by the King, and his assurance of friendly feelings towards the United States. The President, in particular, highly appreciates the declaration of the King, that, in no event, would any steps be taken by his Government, in the slightest degree hostile, or which would give to the United States just cause of complaint. It was the more gratifying, from the fact that our previous information was calculated to make the impression that the Government of France was prepared to unite with Great Britain in a joint protest against the Annexation of Texas, and a joint effort to induce her Government to withdraw the proposition to annex, on condition that Mexico should be made to acknowledge her independence. He is happy to infer from your despatch that the information, so far as it relates to France, is, in all probability, without foundation. You did not go further than you ought, in assuring the King that the object of Annexation would be pursued with unabated vigor, and in giving your opinion that a decided majority of the American people were in its favor, and that it would certainly be annexed at no distant day. I feel confident that your anticipation will be fully realized at no distant period. Every day will tend to weaken that combination of political causes which led to the opposition of the measure, and to strengthen the conviction that it was not only expedient, but just and necessary.

You were right in making the distinction between the interest of France and England, in reference to Texas—or rather, I should say, the apparent interests of the two countries. France cannot possibly have any other than commercial interest in desiring to see her preserve her separate independence, while it is certain that England looks beyond, to political interests, to which she apparently attaches much importance. But, in our opinion, the interest of both against the measure is more apparent than real; and that neither France, England, nor even Mexico herself, has any in opposition to it, when the subject is fairly viewed and considered in its whole extent and in all its bearings. Thus viewed and considered, and assuming that peace, the extension of commerce, and security, are objects of primary policy with them, it may, as it seems to me, be readily shown that the policy on the part of those powers which would acquiesce in a measure so strongly desired by both the United States and Texas, for their mutual welfare and safety, as the annexation of the latter to the former, would be far more promotive of these great objects than that which would attempt to resist it.

It is impossible to cast a look at the map of the United States and Texas, and to note the long artificial and inconvenient line which divides them, and to take into consideration the extraordinary increase of population and growth of the former, and the source from which the latter must derive its inhabitants, institutions, and laws, without coming to the conclusion that it is their destiny to be united, and, of course, that Annexation is merely a question of time and mode. Thus regarded, the question to be decided would seem to be, whether it would not be better to permit it to be done now, with the mutual consent of both parties, and the acquiescence of these powers, than to attempt to resist and defeat it. If the former course be adopted, the certain fruits would be the preservation of peace, great extension of commerce by the rapid settlement and improvement of Texas, and increased security, especially to Mexico. The last, in reference to Mexico, may be doubted; but I hold it not less clear than the other two.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that this Government has any hostile feelings towards Mexico, or any disposition to aggrandize itself at her expense. The fact is the very reverse.

It wishes her well, and desires to see her settled down in peace and security; and is prepared, in the event of the Annexation of Texas, if not forced into conflict with her, to propose to settle with her the question of boundary, and all others growing out of the Annexation, on the most liberal terms. Nature herself has clearly marked the boundary between her and Texas, by natural limits too strong to be mistaken. There are few countries whose limits are so distinctly marked; and it would be our desire, if Texas should be united to us, to see them firmly established, as the most certain means of establishing permanent peace between the two countries, and strengthening and cementing their friendship. Such would be the certain consequence of permitting the Annexation to take place now, with the acquiescence of Mexico; but very different would be the case if it should be attempted to resist and defeat it, whether the attempt should be successful for the present or not. Any attempt of the kind would, not improbably, lead to a conflict between us and Mexico, and involve consequences, in reference to her and the general peace, long to be deplored on both sides, and difficult to be repaired. But should that not be the case, and the interference of another power defeat the Annexation for the present, without the interruption of peace, it would but postpone the conflict, and render it more fierce and bloody whenever it might occur. Its defeat would be attributed to enmity and ambition on the part of that power by whose interference it was occasioned, and excite deep jealousy and resentment on the part of our people, who would be ready to seize the first favorable opportunity to effect by force what was prevented from being done peaceably by mutual consent. It is not difficult to see how greatly such a conflict, come when it might, would endanger the general peace, and how much Mexico might be the loser by it.

In the meantime, the condition of Texas would be rendered uncertain, her settlement and prosperity in consequence, retarded, and her commerce crippled, while the general peace would be rendered much more insecure. It could not but greatly affect us. If the Annexation of Texas should be permitted to take place peaceably now, (as it would, without the interference of other powers,) the energies of our people would, for a long time to come, be directed to the peaceable pursuits of redeeming and bringing within the pale of cultivation, improvements, and civilization, that large portion of the continent lying between Mexico on one side, and the British possessions on the other, which is now, with little exception, a wilderness with a sparse population, consisting, for the most part, of wandering Indian tribes.

It is our destiny to occupy that vast region; to intersect it with roads and canals; to fill it with cities, towns, villages, and farms; to extend over it our religion, customs, Constitution, and laws, and to present it as a peaceful and splendid addition to the domains of commerce and civilization. It is our policy to increase by growing and spreading out into unoccupied regions, assimilating all we incorporate: in a word, to increase by accretion, and not, through conquest, by the addition of masses held together by the cohesion of force. No system can be more unsuited to the latter process, or better adapted to the former, than our admirable federal system. If it should not be resisted in its course, it will probably fulfil its destiny without disturbing our neighbors, or putting in jeopardy the general peace; but if it be opposed by foreign interference, a new direction would be given to our energy, much less favorable to harmony with our neighbors, and to the general peace of the world.

The change would be undesirable to us, and much less in accordance with what I have assumed to be primary objects of policy on the part of France, England, and Mexico.

But, to descend to particulars: it is certain that while England, like France, desires the independence of Texas, with the view to commercial connections, it is not less so, that one of the leading motives of England for desiring it, is the hope that through her diplomacy and influence, negro slavery may be abolished there, and ultimately, by consequence, in the United States, and throughout the whole of this continent. That its ultimate abolition throughout the entire continent is an object ardently desired by her, we have decisive proof in the declaration of the Earl of Aberdeen, delivered to this Department, and of which you will find a copy among the documents transmitted to Congress with the Texan treaty. That she desires its abolition in Texas, and has used her influence and diplomacy to effect it there, the same document, with the correspondence of this Department with Mr. Packenham, also to be found among the documents, furnishes proof not less conclusive. That one of the objects of abolishing it there, is to facilitate its abolition in the United States, and throughout the continent, is manifest from the declaration of the Abolition party and societies, both in this country and in England. In fact, there is good reason to believe that the scheme of abolishing it in Texas with the view to its abolition in the United States and over the continent, originated with the prominent members of the party in the United States; and was first broached by them in the (so called) World's Convention, held in London, in the year 1840, and through its agency brought to the notice of the British Government.

Now, I hold, that not only that France can have no interest in the consummation of this grand scheme, which England hopes to accomplish through Texas, if she can defeat the Annexation, but that her interests, and those of all the continental powers of Europe, are directly and deeply opposed to it.

It is too late in the day to contend that humanity or philanthropy is the great object of the policy of England in attempting to abolish African slavery on this continent. I do not question but humanity may have had a considerable influence in abolishing Slavery in her West India possessions; aided, indeed, by the fallacious calculation that the labor of the negroes would be at least as profitable, if not more so, in consequence of the measure. She acted on the principle that tropical products can be produced cheaper by free African labor and East India labor, than by slave labor. She knew full well the value of such products to her commerce, navigation, navy, manufactures, revenue, and power. She was not ignorant that the support and the maintenance of her political preponderance depended on her tropical possessions, and had no intention of diminishing her productiveness, nor any anticipation that such would be the effect, when the scheme of abolishing Slavery in her colonial possessions was adopted. On the contrary, she calculated to combine philanthropy with profit and power, as is not unusual with fanaticism. Experience has convinced her of the fallacy of her calculations. She has failed in all her objects. The labor of her negroes has proved far less productive, without affording the consolation of having improved their condition.

The experiment has turned out to be a costly one. She expended nearly one hundred millions of dollars in indemnifying the owners of the emancipated slaves. It is estimated that the increased price paid since by the people of Great Britain for sugar and other tropical productions, in consequence of the measure, is equal to half that sum; and that twice that amount has been expended in the suppression of the Slave-Trade; making, together, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars as the cost of the experiment. Instead of realizing her hope, the result has been a sad disappointment. Her tropical products have fallen off to a vast amount. Instead of supplying her own wants, and those of nearly all Europe with them, as formerly, she has now, in some of the most important articles, scarcely enough to supply her own. What is worse, her own colonies are actually consuming sugar produced by slave-labor, brought direct to England, or refined in bond, and exported and sold in her colonies as cheap, or cheaper than can be produced there; while the Slave-Trade, instead of diminishing, has been in fact carried on to a greater extent than ever. So disastrous has been the result, that her fixed capital invested in tropical possessions, estimated at the value of nearly five hundred millions of dollars, is said to stand on the brink of ruin.

But this is not the worst, while this costly scheme has had such ruinous effects on the tropical productions of Great Britain, it has given a powerful stimulus, followed by a corresponding increase of products to those countries which have had the good sense to shun her example. There has been vested, it has been estimated by them, in the production of tropical products, since 1808, in fixed capital, nearly $4,000,000,000, wholly dependent on slave-labor. In the same period, the value of their products has been estimated to have risen from about $72,000,000 annually, to nearly $220,000,000; while the whole of the fixed capital of Great Britain, vested in cultivating tropical products, both in the East and West Indies, is estimated at only about $830,000,000, and the value of the products annually at about $50,000,000. To present a still more striking view of three articles of tropical products, (sugar, coffee, and cotton,) the British possessions, including the East and West Indies, and Mauritius, produced, in 1842, of sugar, only 3,993,771 pounds; while Cuba, Brazil, and the United States, excluding other countries having tropical possessions, produced 9,600,000 pounds; of coffee, the British possessions produced only 27,393,003, while Cuba and Brazil produced 201,590,125 pounds; and of cotton, the British possessions, including shipments to China, only 137,443,446 pounds, while the United States alone produced 790,479,275 pounds.

The above facts and estimate have all been drawn from a British periodical of high standing and authority,* and are believed to be entitled to credit.

The vast increase of the capital and production on the part of those nations who have continued their former policy towards the negro race, compared with that of Great Britain, indicates a corresponding relative increase of the means of commerce, navigation, manufactures, wealth, and power. It is no longer a question of doubt, that the great source of wealth, prosperity, and power of more civilized nations of the temperate zone, (especially Europe, where the arts have made the greatest advance,) depends, in a great degree, on the exchange of their products with those of the tropical regions. So great has been the advance made in the arts, both chemical and mechanical, within the few last generations, that all the old civilized nations can, with but a small part of their labor and capital, supply their respective wants; which tends to limit within narrow bounds the amount of the commerce between them, and forces them all to seek for markets in the tropical regions, and the more newly settled portions of the globe. Those who can best succeed in commanding those markets, have the best prospect of outstripping the others in the career of commerce, navigation, manufactures, wealth, and power.

This is seen and felt by British statesmen, and has opened their eyes to the errors which they have committed. The question now with them is, how shall it be counteracted? What has been done cannot be undone. The question is, by what means can Great Britain regain and keep a superiority in tropical cultivation, commerce, and influence? Or, shall that be abandoned, and other nations be suffered to acquire the supremacy, even to the extent of supplying British markets, to the destruction of the capital already vested in their production? These are the questions which now profoundly occupy the attention of her statesmen, and have the greatest influence over her councils.

In order to regain her superiority, she not only seeks to revive and increase her own capacity to produce tropical productions, but to diminish and destroy the capacity of those who have so far outstripped her in consequence of her error. In pursuit of the former, she has cast her eyes to her East India possessions—to Central and Eastern Africa—with the view of establishing colonies there, and even to restore, substantially, the Slave-Trade itself, under the specious name of transporting her free laborers from Africa to her West India possessions, in order, if possible, to compete successfully with those who have refused to follow her suicidal policy. But these all afford but uncertain and distant hopes of recovering her lost superiority. Her main reliance is on the other alternative—to cripple or destroy the productions of her successful rivals. There is but one way by which it can be done, and that is by abolishing African slavery throughout this continent; and that she openly avows to be the constant object of her policy and exertions. It matters not how, or from what motive, it may be done—whether it be by diplomacy, influence, or force; by secret or open means; and whether the motive be humane or selfish, without regard to manner, means, or motive. The thing itself, should it be accomplished, would put down all rivalry, and give her the undisputed supremacy in supplying her own wants, and those of the rest of the world; and thereby more than fully retrieve what she lost by her errors. It would give her the monopoly of tropical productions, which I shall next proceed to show.

What would be the consequence if this object of her unceasing solicitude and exertions should be effected by the abolition of negro slavery throughout this continent, some idea may be formed from the immense diminution of productions, as has been shown, which has followed abolition in her West India possessions. But, as great as that has been, it is nothing compared to what would be the effect if she should succeed in abolishing Slavery in the United States, Cuba, Brazil, and throughout this continent. The experiment in her own colonies was made under the most favorable circumstances. It was brought about gradually and peaceably, by the steady and firm operation of the parent country, armed with complete power to prevent or crush at once all insurrectionary movements on the part of the negroes, and able and disposed to maintain to the full, the political and social ascendancy of the former masters over their former slaves. It is not at all wonderful that the change of the relations of master and slave took place, under such circumstances, without violence and bloodshed, and that order and peace should have been since preserved. Very different would be the result of abolition, should it be effected by her influence and exertions in the possessions of other countries on this continent—and especially in the United States, Cuba, and Brazil, the great cultivators of the principal tropical products of America. To form a correct conception of what would be the result with them, we must look, not to Jamaica, but to St. Domingo, for example. The change would be followed by unforgiving hate between the two races, and end in a bloody and deadly struggle between them for the superiority. One or the other would have to be subjugated, extirpated, or expelled; and desolation would overspread their territories, as in St. Domingo, from which it would take centuries to recover. The end would be, that the superiority in cultivating the great tropical staples would be transferred from them to the British tropical possessions.

They are of vast extent, and those beyond the Cape of Good Hope, possessed of an unlimited amount of labor, standing ready, by the aid of British capital, to supply the deficit which would be occasioned by destroying the tropical productions of the United States, Cuba, Brazil, and other countries cultivated by slave-labor on this continent, so soon as the increased prices, in consequence, would yield a profit. It is the successful competition of that labor which keeps the prices of the great tropical staples so low as to prevent their cultivation with profit in the possessions of Great Britain, by what she is pleased to call free labor. If she can destroy its competition, she would have a monopoly of these productions. She has all the means of furnishing an unlimited supply; vast and fertile possessions in both Indies, boundless command of capital and labor, and ample power to suppress disturbances, and preserve order throughout her wide domains.

It is unquestionable that she regards the abolition of Slavery in Texas as a most important step towards this great object of policy, so much the aim of her solicitude and exertions; and the defeat of the Annexation of Texas to our Union as indispensable to the Abolition of Slavery there. She is too sagacious not to see what a fatal blow it would give to Slavery in the United States, and how certainly its abolition with us would abolish it over the whole continent, and thereby give her a monopoly in the productions of the great tropical staples, and the command of the commerce, navigation, and manufactures of the world, with an established naval ascendency and political preponderance. To this continent the blow would be calamitous beyond description. It would destroy, in a great measure, the cultivation and productions of the great tropical staples, amounting annually in value, to nearly $300,000,000, the fund which stimulates and upholds almost every other branch of its industry, commerce, navigation, and manufactures. The whole by their joint influence are rapidly spreading population, wealth, improvement, and civilization over the whole continent, and vivifying, by their overflow, the industry of Europe, thereby increasing its population, wealth, and advancement in the arts, in power, and in civilization.

Such must be the result, should Great Britain succeed in accomplishing the constant object of her desire and exertions—the abolition of negro slavery over this continent; and towards the effecting of which, she regards the defeat of the Annexation of Texas to our Union so important. Can it be possible that Governments so enlightened and sagacious as those of France and the other great continental powers, can be so blinded by the plea of philanthropy as not to see what must inevitably follow, be her motive what it may, should she succeed in her object? It is little short of mockery to talk of philanthropy, with the example before us of the effects of abolishing negro slavery, in her own colonies, in St. Domingo, and in the northern States of our Union, where statistical facts, not to be shaken, prove that the freed negro, after the experience of sixty years, is in a far worse condition than in the other States, where he has been left in his former condition. No: the effect of what is called abolition, where the number is few, is not to raise the inferior race to the condition of freemen, but to deprive the negro of the guardian care of his owner, subject to all the depression and oppression belonging to his inferior condition. But on the other hand, where the number is great, and bears a large proportion to the whole population, it would be still worse. It would be to substitute for the existing relation a deadly strife between the two races, to end in the subjection, expulsion, or extirpation of one or the other; and such would be the case over the greater part of this continent where negro slavery exists. It would not end there; but would, in all probability, extend, by its example, the war of races over all South America, including Mexico, and extending to the Indian as well as the African race, and make the whole one scene of blood and devastation.

Dismissing, then, the stale and unfounded plea of philanthropy, can it be that France and the other great continental powers—seeing what must be the result of the policy, for the accomplishment of which England is constantly exerting herself, and that the defeat of the Annexation of Texas is so important towards its consummation—are prepared to back or countenance her in her efforts to produce either? What possible motives can they have to favor her cherished policy? Is it not better for them that they should be supplied with tropical products in exchange for their labor from the United States, Brazil, Cuba, and this continent generally, than to be dependent on one great monopolizing power for their supply? Is it not better that they should receive them at the low prices which competition, cheaper means of production, and nearness of market, would furnish them by the former, than to give the high prices which monopoly, dear labor, and great distance from market would impose? Is it not better that their labor should be exchanged with a new continent, rapidly increasing in population and capacity for consuming, and which would furnish, in the course of a few generations, a market nearer to them, and of almost unlimited extent, for the products of their industry and arts, than with old and distant regions, whose population has long since reached its growth?

The above contains those enlarged views of policy which, it seems to me, an enlightened European statesman ought to take, in making up his opinion on the subject of the Annexation of Texas, and the grounds, as it may be inferred, on which England vainly opposes it. They certainly involve considerations of the deepest importance, and demanding the greatest attention. Viewed in connection with them, the question of Annexation becomes one of the first magnitude, not only to Texas and the United States, but to this continent and Europe. They are presented, that you may use them on all suitable occasions, where you think they may be with effect; in your correspondence, where it can be done with propriety or otherwise. The President relies with confidence on your sagacity, prudence, and zeal. Your mission is one of the first magnitude at all times, but especially now; and he feels assured that nothing will be left undone on your part to do justice to the country and the Government in reference to this measure.

I have said nothing as to our right of treating with Texas, without consulting Mexico. You so fully understand the grounds on which we rest our right, and are so familiar with all the facts necessary to maintain them, that it was thought unnecessary to add anything in reference to it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
J. C. CALHOUN.

WILLIAM R. KING, Esq. &c.

*Blackwood's Magazine for June, 1841.

From the Free Labor Advocate.

ADDRESS,

From the Meeting for Sufferings of Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends, to the Meeting for Sufferings of Friends in London:

DEAR FRIENDS:—Notwithstanding, on the return of our friend, Arnold Buffum, from London, who carried over our former Epistle, we learned that it was not accepted by you, we feel that it is right, again in brotherly love to address you.

We know of no reason why we should not regard each other as brethren, united by one common bond of Christian fellowship, entertaining like views of Christian duty, and practically carrying out our views by like measures.

The religion of our faith teaches us, that we are to know men by their fruits—that, as a good tree bringeth forth good fruits, so a good man will manifest the character of his faith by his works.

Taking this for a criterion of judgment, we regard you as one in faith with ourselves, and we feel that a loss will be sustained to the cause of humanity, should two bodies thus circumstanced permit any minor consideration to estrange them from each other. It is true we have assumed a term of designation which you do not use; in our case there was a necessity for it, for the purpose of distinction; with you, happily, no such necessity exists.

There is no body of people in your land, bearing the title of Friends, who do not actively co-operate with others in promoting those measures, which are needful for procuring the restoration of their rights, to the enslaved millions of our fellow-men; with us it is otherwise. The body with which we were formerly associated, under the common appellation of Friends, left us no alternative, but to cease from our labors in support of Anti-Slavery Societies, (whether acting in connection with other people, or by ourselves alone,) or submit to a system of proscription and disfranchisement approximating at every step to that of complete disownment therefrom, (which from the measures put in train was most undoubtedly the determination ultimately to accomplish without a withdrawal of our support from those societies.) The former we could not do and be guiltless, the latter would greatly defeat the object of our labors—deprive us of those privileges which we hold most dear, and of the power of giving that aid, to the cause, which justice and duty demanded at our hands.

We are aware that those from whom we have separated, profess to bear a faithful testimony against slavery; but if they really do so, why did they adopt those proscriptive measures, which forced upon us the alternative of silence or separation? Did they require aught of us as a condition of continued favor but that we should cease from our Anti-Slavery labors? Did they alledge that we were guilty of any violation of good order, except our disregard of their injunctions, to refrain from giving our support to the present Anti-Slavery movements?

When a call came from your land, over the signature of one of your most beloved Ministers, who has since been called from his devoted labors to the enjoyment of his reward, summoning the friends of the enslaved to meet in a general Convention, in London, in the 6th month last, to promote measures for procuring their deliverance from oppression, did our opposers, by not responding to that call, give evidence of their sympathy with the oppressed?

Have they read in any of their meetings, or circulated even in their families, the Address to Christian professors, unanimously adopted by that Convention? Do they contribute to the support of any periodical which is devoted to the advocacy of the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the enslaved?

Are they engaged in any systematical course of measures calculated to arouse the nation to the enormity of the crime of enslaving one-sixth part of the children born in our land?

Do they not, on the contrary, manifest far greater hostility to every effort for promoting the cause of universal emancipation, than to the abominations and wickedness of Slavery?

Do they not, more than any other religious denomination in our country, close their doors, and their own ears, against those who are pleading the cause of the oppressed, so that if all others were to follow their example in these respects, those who are thus engaged, would obtain no houses to speak in, and nobody to hear them?

Do they not, by their persevering hostility to the abolition enterprise, give the weight of their influence to the perpetuation of Slavery?

When they go to the polls in our popular elections, do they vote for the advocates of emancipation, or do they not vote for the supporters of Slavery?

Has not one Yearly Meeting on this Continent recently promulgated its condemnation of the act of giving shelter, in any way whatever, to a fellow-creature escaping from his cruel oppressor?

A faithful answer to these inquiries, would exhibit the practical testimony of their Society, as bearing against Abolition, rather than against Slavery. On referring to the list of names constituting the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, we find that a considerable majority of them are among the most highly-esteemed members of the Society of Friends in England. In the address issued by that Committee, shortly after the formation of the Society, we find a resolution unanimously adopted by the Society in these words: "That it be recommended to the Anti-Slavery Friends throughout the world, to form auxiliary societies upon the principles of and in connection with this Society." In the same address they say, "The Committee would have felt delighted to have referred particularly to the gigantic efforts made by the Abolitionists of the United States of America, to purge their institutions from the stain and their people from the guilt of Slavery * * but their limits forbid."

Again, in the third annual Report, we find the following language of encouragement to faithfulness in the cause, held out to us by a Society measurably controlled by the most prominent members of your Yearly Meeting: "Resolved unanimously, That this meeting regards with deep interest, the enlightened efforts and noble sacrifices of the Abolitionists of the United States of America, in the sacred cause of human freedom; and, whilst it sympathizes with them in their struggles, heartily rejoices in the more extensive prevalence, and in the certain and not far distant triumph of their principles; and publicly renews the offer of its warm and steady co-operation."

By the same report we learn, that "the standing Committee of the Society of Friends, from funds at its disposal," presented to the Anti-Slavery Society, the sum of £800, giving a practical demonstration of the effectual concurrence of English Friends with the Anti-Slavery cause.

What Yearly Meeting in America, has given any evidence of this kind, of the reality of its testimony against Slavery?

We believe that in addition to our duty, as members of religious Society, we have high responsibilities devolved upon us as men—as citizens of the State, and as members of the human family; and we sincerely pray that we may be preserved from that spirit of selfishness which would as effectually shut us from the exercise of Christian philanthropy as would a seclusion from the world, within the walls of a Monastery. We remember that our divine Master prayed his Father, not that he should take his disciples out of the world, but that he should keep them from the evil.

So long as Intemperance, Oppression, and War, abound in this world, we believe there is something for us to do, besides merely sending out an annual expression of our testimony against those great abominations.

We believe that those terrible evils are to be done away, by the dissemination of light among the nations, impressing upon the understanding and the conscience of the people, a deep and abiding conviction of the great immorality of these popular customs, which sink the mass of mankind into a condition of wretchedness and wo, and tend powerfully to perpetuate among them, moral degradation and crime. We know of no instrumentality by which this important work is likely to be accomplished, but by the organization of Associations expressly for this purpose; and we feel it to be consistent with our own peace of mind, and with the best interests of society, that we should, like you, co-operate with Christian philanthropists of all denominations, who by their willingness to devote themselves to so good a work, give the best evidence that they are influenced by the spirit of Divine love.

We have been encouraged to go forward in this way, in our endeavors to promote the abolition of Slavery, and to establish the true doctrine of human rights, not only by your example and recommendations, as already cited from the Anti-Slavery Reports, but more especially by the triumphant issue of your labors in the cause of bleeding humanity, as evinced in the abolition of Slavery in the British West India Colonies, and by the repeated advices issued from your own body, and from the Yearly Meeting of Friends in London, urging Friends in America, to greater faithfulness in advocating the cause of the down trodden and oppressed.

In the 23d number of the Herald of Peace, published in London, we find a statement exhibiting the very important fact, that by the timely interposition of the Peace Society of New-York, a war between the United States and Mexico was most happily averted. Had no such Society existed, it appears highly probable, that instead of peace being preserved, the American continent might ere now, have been watered with the blood of men slain in the field of battle. Shall we rejoice at the good results of the philanthropic labors of other men, and refuse ourselves to participate with them in their labors? This instance, to our minds, furnishes a striking illustration of the blessings of Divine goodness, attendant on the Christian efforts of associated action, in promoting the peace and happiness of mankind. Although we cannot but feel conscious, as we before observed, of the existence of a similarity of religious principles and views of Christian duty between us, yet having once tendered to you the right hand of fellowship, we should perhaps have been contented not to have repeated it, had it not been for a deep and abiding conviction resting upon our minds, that the enlargement of our brethren and sisters in suffering and bonds, is deeply involved in the matter. While the relation which now exists, continues between us, the opposers of the Anti-Slavery cause will refer to it as positive evidence that our Anti-Slavery course, and consequently that of the Abolitionists of the nation, is wrong, and therefore should not be countenanced in the least degree whatever, for our opposers have openly, in a recent anonymous publication, declared in the most unequivocal terms their hostility to modern abolition societies. Again, it is, and will continue to be referred to, to prove the oft repeated and senseless assertion, that abolition in this country is entirely a different thing from what it is in your land, and thus the whole weight of your influence is, and will be made to bear against the Anti-Slavery movement in our country. Under this view, which is most certainly a correct one, the subject assumes an aspect of the utmost importance. And here permit us to quote to you the language of your Yearly Meeting, to Friends of Indiana, in 1836. "It is with lively feelings of interest in the welfare and prosperity of your country, that we suggest to your consideration, whether there are not indications of an approaching crisis in this momentous question in which it will *mainly depend, under Divine Providence, on the faithful conduct of those who act on Christian principles, whether Slavery shall be abolished in your land by peaceful legislation or by confusion and violence.*"

This sentiment has been effectually sealed upon our minds, and hence it is that we deem it of the first importance that those who act on Christian principle, should be faithful, consistent, and uncompromising in their course; otherwise, will they not inevitably condemn themselves in the things which they allow?

In humble reliance upon the God of the oppressed, we have come out from among those, who sought to abridge our rights to plead the cause of the suffering and the dumb, and we have taken our stand on the same ground, so long and so successfully occupied by you, and we now, once more come to you, tendering the hand of Christian fellowship in your labors of love, in which we shall rejoice, in our humble sphere to co-operate with you, for promoting the removal of the abuses which brutalize and degrade men and fill the world with wretchedness and crime, asking of you a brotherly return.

Should you deem this proposal of a friendly correspondence, worthy of acceptance, we ask the favor of having this communication read also in your Yearly Meeting, with a request of that meeting, to forward to us a few lines, opening the way to a permanent correspondence.

And now may the God of all Grace, guide and direct both you and us, in all our labors for the advancement of the cause of the Redeemer's kingdom among men, and to Him be all the glory, now and forever, Amen.

Signed in and by the direction of the meeting aforesaid, held by adjournments, on the 22d and 23d of 2d month, 1844.

BENJAMIN STANTON, Clerk.

From the Liberator.

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RHODE ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

Was held in Providence, November 20th, 21st, and 22d. Daniel Mitchell, of Pawtucket, Chairman, Robert Adams, Secretary. A prayer was offered and a portion of the Scripture read.

George L. Clarke, Henry Clapp, Jr., Parker Pillsbury, William Adams, James N. Buffum, Samuel W Wheeler, Susan Sisson, and Orpha Read, were appointed a Business Committee.

The Report of the Corresponding and Recording Secretary was read and accepted. All persons present were invited to participate in the proceedings of the meeting.

The following resolutions were introduced by the Business Committee:

1. Resolved, That before any security can be given to human interests, there must be a recognition of human rights; and that any sect or party, which talks of preserving the former, while it opposes not only the practical enjoyment, but even the advocacy of the latter, must be necessarily blind and corrupt; that liberty is infinitely to be preferred to property, or the preservation of any organization; and therefore, that whatever is for postponing the Anti-Slavery movement to a more convenient season, either for religious or political considerations, is at war with God, and the safety and prosperity of the country.

2. Resolved, That fidelity to the Anti-Slavery cause requires of Abolitionists, that they should secede from the present blood-cemented Government of the United States, so far as to refuse to sanction or support the Constitution, either by holding office, or voting for others to fill any office under it; inasmuch as it is an atrocious compromise between the North and the South, by which nearly three millions of our countrymen are held in chains and slavery—the overthrow of which is essential to their peaceful deliverance.

3. Resolved, That on every Anti-Slavery banner that is unfurled to the breeze, should be inscribed in letters of light, the motto, "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!"

After a few remarks by Parker Pillsbury, upon the political duties of Abolitionists, the meeting adjourned to half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.—Dr. Peleg Clark, the President presiding. This session of the meeting was addressed by Sophia S. Little, C. M. Burleigh, (as to the resolutions)—Parker Pillsbury, (on the particular position of the Abolitionists of Rhode Island,) J. N. Buffum, (on the benefit of free meetings and the positions of the political parties and churches)—and James Chace, (on the inexpediency of passing the resolves.)

Evening Session.—Opened with a speech from H. Clapp, Jr.

Resolves were introduced by the Business Committee, censuring those colored freemen of the city, who cast their ballots for a slaveholder at the recent presidential election, and their employers for compelling them thus to do. They have been mislaid and cannot be found. They were discussed by F. Douglass. Adjourned to Thursday, 21st.

Thursday—Morning Session.—Daniel Mitchell, presiding. The following resolutions were moved by Parker Pillsbury, and discussed by F. Douglass and Rev. Mr. Brewster:

Resolved, That the imprisonment of the three young men, Thompson, Work, and Burr, in the State Penitentiary of Missouri, of Charles T. Torrey, in a felon's cell in Baltimore, and of Jonathan Walker, in a loathsome dungeon in Pensacola,—all of them for acts of humanity, as honorable to their natures as they were in accordance with the holiest and sublimest doctrines of the New Testament,—is an outrage on the laws of Almighty God, as well as the rights of man, that ought to brand this nation as more inhuman than the savages, more barbarous than the Algerines.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to call a public meeting, of the people of Providence and vicinity, to express the deep abhorrence which must be felt by every honest and philanthropic mind at so fearful a violation of every principle of humanity and justice.

Adjourned to half-past 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.—After a short debate between Ray Potter and H. Clapp, Jr. Adin Ballou presented the following series of resolutions:

Whereas, man-stealing is universally acknowledged to be one of the most horrible sins against God and humanity: and whereas, slave-trading and slaveholding are obviously a deliberate perpetuation of man-stealing: and whereas, any social compact among men which sanctions slave-trading and slaveholding, is essentially as sinful and incomparably more dangerous to the moral welfare of mankind than the unsanctioned practice of those crimes: and whereas, the Constitution of the United States is a social compact and political union of the people, which, while professing to aim at the establishment of justice and the security of human rights, *nevertheless* utters no condemnation of slave-trading and slaveholding, nor provides for their abolition, but *explicitly* authorized the foreign slave-trade for *twenty* years, tolerates the domestic slave-trade during the pleasure of the people therein interested, confers on slaveholders a monopoly of political power in the Government, equal to three-fifths of their slaves, guarantees the delivery of every fugitive slave to his pursuing master, pledges the whole military power of the nation to suppress domestic insurrections, and compels the slaves to submit unconditionally to their oppressor, on pain of extermination: therefore,

Resolved, That any man who engages, by oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States, or who accepts any office under the same, requiring such oath or affirmation, or who votes in the election of any such officer, or who approves of the said Constitution as a righteous political compact, does thereby, however *unconsciously*, justify Slavery and the Slave-Trade, and makes himself an accessory to the monstrous iniquity of *man-stealing*.

Resolved, That professed Abolitionists, who swear or affirm to support the Constitution of the United States, or any State Constitution subordinate thereto, or who vote for any person to take office under the same, or who declare themselves ready to defend any such Constitution by force of arms, do thereby *virtually* renounce the first principles of genuine Anti-Slavery; and though sincerely zealous in denouncing Slavery in *words*, necessarily endorse and uphold it in *fact*.

Whereas, Jesus Christ taught and exemplified, as *essential righteousness*, that every man should *love his neighbor as himself*, and *do unto others as he would that they should do unto him*; all of which is denied, reversed, and trampled under foot, by man-stealing in all its stages; therefore,

Resolved, That pro-slavery is anti-christianity, and that any person, or society of persons, professing to be Christians, who uphold, justify or apologize for slaveholding, do, thereby, (however unconsciously,) renounce Christianity, deny their Lord in the presence of his enemies, and give their voice for his crucifixion, in the *sacrifice of his principles*.

Parker Pillsbury addressed the meeting in reference to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS" should be the watchword of every Abolitionist;—and whereas, the three political parties continue to support that Union, by voting and holding office under the Government of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That no Abolitionist will vote in those parties, nor be of any Church, *holding to discipline*, that does not make *voting* in those parties a disciplinable offence.

Adjourned to half-past 6 o'clock, P. M.

Evening Session—Prayer by Sophia S. Little. Meeting was addressed on the Torrey and Walker resolutions, by Frederic Douglass, J. N. Buffum, and Parker Pillsbury. The following persons were appointed a committee on sympathy meeting: Wm. H. Brewster, S. S. Wardwell, Samuel Allen, T. C. Jameson, and ——— Babcock. Upon the resolutions by him introduced in the afternoon, Adin Ballou spoke at some length; after which, remarks were offered by F. Douglass, S. W. Wheeler, and A. M. Peterson. [Mr. P. attempted to justify the colored people in voting for Henry Clay, and offered a series of resolutions, censuring F. Douglass, &c.]

Friday, 22d—Morning Session.—The following named persons were appointed officers for the ensuing year:

President—Peleg Clarke.

Vice-Presidents—John Brown, Asa Fairbanks, Caleb Kelton, Charles Perry.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Amaraney Paine.

Treasurer—Martin Robinson.

Auditor—Geo. L. Clarke.

Executive Committee—Wm. Chace, A. K. Janes, Asa Fairbanks, Thomas Davis, S. W. Wheeler, John L. Clarke, Mrs. David M. Foster, George L. Clarke, Daniel Mitchell, Wm. Adams, Susan Sisson, Wm. Aplin, Abby Burgess, Joseph Chace, Mrs. D. B. Harris, S. S. Ashley.

The subject of funds was presented by George L. Clarke, and considered by Pillsbury, Buffum, Douglass and others. Pledges and donations were taken through the day.

Mr. James Hazard spoke upon the Peterson resolutions—was sorry that any colored man would take such a course. These resolutions had been taken from the meeting by the mover.

Adjourned to half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.—Remarks were made by H. Clapp, Jr. upon the pro-slavery position of the American Church. Remarks in opposition by Ray Potter, Benj. Arnold, Jr. and Dr. Ingalls.

Adjourned to half-past 6 o'clock.

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with Slaveholders" was considered at some length by Parker Pillsbury. A reply was made by B. Arnold, Jr. "Facts" as to the progress of the cause were stated by J. N. Buffum. An able speech was made by Henry Clapp, Jr. upon "*the greatness of the objects, means, and results of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.*" After a few desultory remarks from several individuals, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ROBERT ADAMS, *Secretary pro tem.*

From the Glasgow Argus.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

No Union with Slaveholders, nor Fellowship with Pro-Slavery Ministers or Churches.

GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

A public meeting of the members and friends of this Society was held in the City Hall, on the evening of Monday, the 18th of October, 1844, for the purpose of renewing their Protest against the reception, by the Free Church, or any other Evangelical Church, of the contributions of Slaveholders: to review the deliverance of the Free Assembly's Commission, in relation to fellowship with American pro-slavery Churches and Ministers; and to memoralize all denominations of Christians against such fellowship, and the admission of said ministers into their pulpits,—Bailie Turner in the chair,—when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

I. Moved by the Rev. John Ritchie, D. D. of Edinburgh, one of the ministers of the *United Secession Church*, and seconded by the Rev. George S. Ingram, of the *Congregational Church*, Albion Street:

Resolved, That this Society, from its character and objects, is deeply interested in whatever may affect the progress of the abolition of Slavery in the United States of America; where, although the people of this country possess no direct means of influencing the existing state of society, we yet deem it our solemn and bounden duty to embrace every lawful opportunity that may favorably affect public opinion in behalf of Emancipation.

That, with this view, this Society lately took the liberty of remonstrating, in a friendly manner, with the Free Church of Scotland, as did also the Abolitionists of America, on the impropriety and impolicy of knowingly accepting contributions from acknowledged slaveholders, to promote the extension of the Gospel in Scotland.

That this Society is deeply grieved at the indifference with which this important subject appears to be regarded by the Free Church, and fears that that religious body is not sufficiently impressed with the pernicious effects which will undoubtedly result to the Anti-Slavery cause, from the mere presumption in the United States, that such a large and influential section of the Christian Church in this country is favorable to Slavery, from the *fact* of their receiving the afore-said contributions from American slaveholders.

That while this Society desires to cherish the utmost good feeling towards the Free Church, and has no wish to usurp any control or authority over them or any other Church in this matter; nor ever conceived that that, or any other Christian community could, in any degree, be amenable—as is implied in the Moderator's letter of the 1st October last—to this, or any other philanthropic society, any more than Judge O'Neal could be supposed to be, for the cruel and despotic sentence passed upon John L. Brown, which this Society, in common with the Free Presbytery of Glasgow, and other bodies remonstrated against; yet we would remind the Free Church, or any other that may receive and retain similar contributions, that *public opinion* is a bar at which, whether we will or not, they and we will be held amenable in regard to such matters; and that the condition of Slavery in America, and its abolition in that country, where nearly three millions of our fellow-men are subjected to its degrading yoke, is *a great public question* of deep interest to the people of Great Britain and the United States, the progress of which will not be permitted to be marred, by any body of Christian professors throwing themselves in the way, through accepting the contributions of slaveholders for the propagation of the Gospel—

This Society, therefore, renews its protest against the reception, by the Free Church of Scotland, *or any other Evangelical Church*, of the contributions of Slaveholders; and earnestly implores the Free Church, in a spirit of candor and faithfulness, to return to the donors their blood-stained offerings.

II. Moved, by Henry C. Wright, the *Anti-War Advocate*, from Philadelphia, and seconded by the Rev. Stewart Bates, D. D. of the *Reformed Presbyterian Synod*—

Resolved, That this Society having observed with unmingled sorrow, the deliverance of the Commission of the Free Church Assembly, in regard to holding fellowship with Slaveholding Churches and Ministers, would deem it matter of the deepest regret should that deliverance be approved and acted on by the Ministers of that Church in general, because of its obvious injury to the great cause of the abolition of Slavery in the United States, and, it may be, in other Slaveholding countries; inasmuch as that from that circumstance, arguments, whether right or wrong would be advanced in favor of Slavery, and pro-slavery or slaveholding ministers coming to this country from America, depending on the countenance of the Free Church Ministers, would find their way into their pulpits, if not also into those of other denominations; whereby the monstrous system of American Slavery, instead of being branded with universal condemnation, would be made to appear in its best colors, so as to render it, if not unobjectionable, at any rate less offensive to the Christian feelings of the British public.

That, entertaining these views, this Society resolves to memoralize the Free Church, and the Ministers and Churches of all the other denominations of Christians, to raise their united voices in remonstance with the churches of America on this great question of humanity and religion; to record their solemn disapprobation of holding fellowship with slaveholding Churches or pro-slavery ministers, and to exclude all such from their pulpits.

III. Moved by the Rev. Michael Willis, D. D. one of the Ministers of the *Free Church of Scotland*, and seconded by the Rev. George Jeffrey, of the *United Secession Church*, London Road:

Resolved, That the Memorial addressed to Christian Ministers and Churches of every denomination, now read by Dr. Willis, be adopted by this Society and that the Committee be instructed to give it the most extended publicity.

JAMES TURNER, Chairman.

TO CHRISTIAN MINISTERS AND CHURCHES OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

The Memorial of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, respectfully sheweth:

That this Society, originally formed for the more immediate object of urging on the British public the great criminality of Slavery and the Slave-Trade, and the National guilt attaching to the direct or indirect support of that iniquitous system in the British colonies, has seen with satisfaction the fulfilment of its long-cherished desires, and the fruit, under God, they humbly venture to add, of the exertions of this and kindred associations, in the legal suppression of that crying iniquity throughout the whole extent of the British dominions.

That this Society, recognizing the bond of common brotherhood among all the human species, and believing that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the Earth," recognizing, also, the duty to our neighbor, enjoined by the Divine law as binding us to interest ourselves in the cause of the oppressed everywhere, so as to seek by every legitimate method the mitigation of misery and the prevention of wrong, was re-established latterly on the comprehensive principle of an institution which should labor for the abolition of Slavery, not in the colonies of the United Kingdom alone, but also in the remote East and West, or wherever we know that our fellow-creatures are still groaning under degrading and cruel bondage.

That the Society exceedingly regrets that it has felt itself necessitated to lift its voice against the system of Slavery, notoriously prevalent in the Southern States of the American Union,—a part of the world which by so many associations is endeared to us; and whose people, of common origin, common language, and common religion with ourselves, we feel no disposition rashly to arraign or condemn;—not a desire of interference in the Institutions of another people, but a concern for laws and principles higher than all human and conventional jurisprudence, impells us, in a spirit superior, we trust, to all international jealousies, to strive with our brethren—not with carnal weapons, but the peaceful arms of remonstrance and fraternal admonition and reproof.

That it appears to this Society a grievous aggravation of the guilt of America, that the churches, in the Southern States especially, do either practically support the Slavery existent in that community, or are its apologists; and continue silently tolerant of sentiments and usages, so sadly at variance with their national and boasted love, both of civil and religious freedom—sentiments and usages which deprive even believers in Christ, if only of sable color, of the natural rights of human beings; and forbid the participation in the means of mental, and so far even of religious culture, to millions of fellow-men and brethren, made after the image of the great God, and endued with capacities for intellectual improvement, which, by the very possession of them, bespeak the Creator's will that they should be cultivated by education, even as others; and rendering cruelly dependent on the caprice of superiors, even the domestic relationships which the laws of nature and of revelation have made sacred.

That this Society is convinced that the time has more than come, when the churches of Britain are called upon to bestir themselves more than heretofore, in testifying to their transatlantic brethren their sense of this great iniquity.

That it appears to this Society, that such a testimony is called for, as well by a regard to the interests of the churches of Britain themselves, and to save them from a participation in other men's sins and judgments; as by fraternal fidelity to the churches in question, situated indeed far remote, but professing to be members of the one great Christian republic, the Catholic Church—and so amenable, in a degree at least, to the common sense of Christendom.

It appears to your Memorialists, that to our churches on this side the Atlantic, God has entrusted as a talent which they must account for, the weighty influence for good or evil, which their decided and combined testimony might exert over the opinions of their brethren in another country and hemisphere; and that it concerns them to ponder well the responsibility of any such direct fellowship with churches supporting or tolerating Slavery, as may induce the belief abroad, that the guilt attaching to such a system is lightly esteemed by any of the British churches; or as may weaken the hands of the friends of Scripture freedom, who in America itself, are rousing themselves in the cause of the oppressed.

That this Society most respectfully, but earnestly entreats individual Christians, ministers, and churches, of every denomination, to consider if the scripture rule of shunning intercourse with one calling himself a brother, who walketh disorderly and in sin, do not solemnly require it of the churches here as a duty to refuse intercommunion with such churches in America, as in their corporate capacity in any way sanction Slavery, or receive to their fellowship such as hold their fellow-men in bondage, or are engaged in the traffic in human beings, making of the very souls of men unhallowed gain, and abusing the influence which, in the permission of Providence, they have acquired over their fellow-creatures, to defraud them of rights and privileges which the Almighty has given to them alike; and to impose upon them conditions of existence which His revealed will denounces as oppressive; and which a Christian cannot, with sanction from the Gospel, exact from "a man and a brother"—equally with himself the object of redemption by the same "precious blood;" of sanctification by "the same spirit;" and an heir of that "crown of life which God hath promised to them that love him."

Signed in name and by appointment of a public meeting of the members and friends of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, held in the City Hall, 18th October, 1844.

JAMES TURNER, Chairman.

The Rev. and facetious Sydney Smith, hearing the salubrity of America commended, is said to have exclaimed, "Healthy, Sir, why America is the fertile source of all sorts of complaints, and to my certain knowledge, a precious lot of Pennsylvanians have got the tic-dollar owe."

Communications.

Letter from Dr. Hudson.

NORRISTOWN, Pa. Dec. 15th, 1844.

DEAR FRIEND GAY:—Agreeably to thy request, I hastily improve the brief space of time allowed me, to communicate to you what of interest has fallen under our observation and to our experience, thus far in our Anti-Slavery mission, in this ancient and venerable State of Penn. Our friends residing in the city of brotherly love, alias *brotherly hate*, slavocratic servility, colorphobia, mobocracy, and bloodshed, were anticipating our arrival, and were greatly rejoiced to behold the faces of our self-sacrificing and indefatigable friends of human freedom in their midst—Abby Kelley, and Jane Elizabeth Hitchcock. On the eve of our arrival, the Female Anti-Slavery Society held a meeting in Clarkson Hall, (where Franklin, Rush, and Lay, and their co-laborers in Freedom's sacred cause, were wont to meet,) which was eloquently addressed by our friend Kelley. The audience was large, and apparently highly edified and delighted. The meeting was protracted to a late hour in consequence of a debate which arose, by Thomas Earle joining issue on some remarks of the speaker, touching indirectly the Liberty Party, and non-voting under a slaveholding Constitution, and which T. Earle admits to be slaveholding.

Early on Seventh-day morning, several of our Philadelphia friends accompanied us on our way, by steamboat, via Bristol, to attend the Convention appointed for us at Pineville, in Bucks county, where we were most cordially received, and made twice welcome to the Conventions, meetings, social, and fireside circles of the warm-hearted and hospitable friends of the slave, and all his faithful representatives. The Convention of those who come to listen to the "good news" of truth and humanity, which we had come to preach, was large and deeply interesting. We held our meeting during five sessions, and much good was thought to be done in the name of freedom—though some portion of the session was spent in a useless and unedifying debate with Thomas Earle, whose doctrine of "*circumstances*," and consequaently India-Rubber principles rendered the debate with him useless. Friend Earle discards the fundamental principle of the American Anti-Slavery Society—that all slaveholding is sinful, a position which he necessarily has to adopt, in order to maintain his doctrine of compensation to the slave claimant—a doctrine which he occupied some time in endeavoring to sustain. He also admits the Constitution to be a slaveholding instrument, yet contends that it is right to swear to support it, i.e. to do evil that good may come, or that it is not evil thus to do, because slaveholding is not necessarily sinful, or that it is our duty to sin by voting, to bear a testimony against our past sins, by our votes and legislation.

Such a bundle of absurd positions—to defend which, he was driven into the necessity of making false issues, and bringing many false charges against those who feel, that to destroy an evil they must first cease to do the evil, and to sustain it, rendered it necessary to enter upon an unprofitable and tedious discussion, (though in some degree beneficial,) to relieve the minds of those who should receive a false impression which his apparently sincere, yet absurd and sophistical premises, reasonings, and conclusions might create. Some disturbance was experienced by the meeting, which was created by a set of rowdies, headed by an apparently shameless fellow, who egged C. C. Burleigh some time since, and who at this time instigated *three cheers* for friend Earle, and a slaveholding mobocratic groan for the Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

We have fulfilled the series of appointments, made for us in Bucks county—have held twenty-four meetings, continuing them from three to four hours each, and feel much joy, in common with the friends of the slave in that section, in being able to say, the Christian and philanthropic enterprise of Anti-Slavery has prospered thus far through our instrumentality. We have to regret only, that the arrangements had been so made, that we were necessitated to pass rapidly over this interesting portion of our field of labor, which is already so white for the harvest. There is not in all of our acquaintance a more promising field to bestow Anti-Slavery labor upon than Bucks county, where the good seed of truth—the radical principle of Anti-Slavery—will find a rich and well-prepared moral soil for it to take root, and spring up, and bring forth good fruit, an hundred fold—where the people are better prepared, by previous culture, to make an honest and unflinching application of truth, to exhibit an earnest of their faith, in their lives, in cutting off all connection with slaveholders, and their accomplices in villany, in party, sect, or legal and constitutional confederacy. The doctrine of "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS"—which at first sometimes impresses some unfavorably, when fully considered in the light of Christian philosophy and the divine commands—appears rational and conclusive, and is welcomed into good and true hearts. The principle of Friends, though with many a mere abstraction, yet strongly predispose them to adopt the novoting Anti-Slavery measure. Pray the Lord that a large and efficient corps of laborers may be right speedily sent into this heart-cheering field.

The warm hearts, rendering warm hospitality, which we find in almost every town, and which is urgently proffered to us, makes us feel at home, and very grateful too, when we have time to contrast them with the cold, bigoted, religiously slaveholding, third party men in some portions of New England. With all the energy and enthusiasm of those who are baptized into the *spirit* of freedom, they are up, to *gear* their teams and drive through mud, and over rough, frozen ground, in rain, hail, snow, sunshine, or dark, to carry us from place to place, as they are wont to go with those for whom we are laboring, over their "underground railroads." But one thing they lack, i.e. in that free outpouring of the *needful*, which has so nobly characterized the little handful of true and self-sacrificing friends of the slave in New England. Very many of the true friends which we have thus far met, belong to the order donominated Hicksites—though we have found true souls, of all denominations, who are strongly tinctured with come-outerism. The great mass of religionists, however, are still, almost dead in trespasses and slavery. They hold on to the odious system of Slavery with almost a death grasp—bolt hard their stone synagogues, and their more stony hearts, against the captive slave—while the oppressor, the cruel spirit of slavery, is admitted into their pulpits, to their *high seats*, to their solemn assemblies, with long faces, and pious demeanor, to worship and offer a multitude of sacrifices.

In all the places we have been, but two meeting-houses have been opened to the voice of humanity. This is to my mind alarmingly indicative of the awful stupidity, degeneracy, and corruption of the Church here, as elsewhere. In Newtown we had the free church, built for any who wish to occupy. Our meetings were large and interesting. The discussions, interrogations, and spice of opposition, made them lively and useful. One degenerate Quaker charged us with being "liars," "British emissaries," or "white niggers," but was soon annihilated by a shot which was aimed at his slaveholding relation. A poor rummy came to the rescue of slaveholding politicians, but soon found himself in the hands of a police officer. This town was thoroughly agitated. In Attleborough, humanity was "cast out" of the Quaker and Methodist synagogues, which cast forth their dark, damp, and chilling influences over the whole town, and compelled the friends of the slave, with whom they are associated, to herd together in the upper loft of a pig-sty, with pigs squeeling beneath them. We held six meetings in this town—three in the pig-sty—two in a school-house, and one in a private dwelling—for there are some good and true friends of the slave here, and we trust that a leaven was left in that town, which will leaven in some degree that pro-slavery place.

In Yardleyville we held one meeting in the Methodist meeting-house, opened for an afternoon session, but was shut against us in the evening for fear of a mob, which an enraged Whig-broad-brimmed-hat-Quaker justice of the peace had threatened against us. There was not Christianity enough in the town to keep the doors of the meeting-house from being shut in the face of the slave. In New Hope, Buckingham, and Plumstead, all of the meeting-houses were bolted and barred against the slave. In the last town we held two meetings in private dwellings. Notwithstanding the opposition we have encountered, we feel greatly cheered at a retrospective view of our work, and feel the truth of the adage—"thrice is he armed who hath his cause the truth"—that with such an armor, "one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight,"—and with "our strength renewed, we mount up on wings as eagles."

Thine for the truth and the jubilee.

E. D. HUDSON.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, 12th mo. 24, 1844.

FRIEND GAY:—The business of the House to-day was principally confined to the introduction of bills and resolutions which did not give rise to debate; the rules being suspended for this purpose. J. R. Redding, of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on post-offices and post-roads to inquire into the expediency of remitting the postage on newspapers, within the congressional district within which they are printed.

A resolution, offered by C. J. Ingersoll, authorizing the printing of ten thousand copies of the map of Texas, the cost of each of which should not exceed 12 cents, was agreed to.

Washington Hunt moved a joint resolution providing for an alteration of the Constitution of the United States, so as to prevent the re-election of President of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

C. J. Ingersoll presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be applied to compensation for emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Ingersoll remarked that the signers of said petition were a respectable class of citizens. Cave Johnson moved to lay the petition on the table, upon which motion J. Q. Adams called for the yeas and nays, and the motion prevailed: yeas 117, nays 49—C. J. Ingersol voting with the minority. Many members who are known to favor the abolition of Slavery voted to lay the petition on the table, which I think they should not have done—a proper reference of the petition, and a report upon it, might have been attended with beneficial results.

It is now pretty generally believed that a sufficient degree of harmony cannot be effected between Northern and Southern members to get the Texas resolutions through the House, even. There is not since the Presidential election, that great motive to please the South which previously existed. Last session would have been the time to have done it; but if the North do not yield, now after rescinding the gag-rule, a *flare up* will be among the most probable events. The speeches of Henley and Kennedy, of Indiana, on the Sub Treasury, in which they dwelt somewhat upon the political aspect of affairs, both hinted at a necessity of *harmony*, and a portion of what they said was counsel to their friends, more than an advocacy of their principles as connected with the subject before them.

Both houses of Congress have adjourned to Fifth-day the 25th instant.

Letter from Wm. A. White.

CONCORD, December 22, 1844.

DEAR GAY:—I regretted to see in the last Standard, an article headed, "Crossing the Line," in which great injustice is done to Mr. Hoar. As you well know, there is but little sympathy between that gentleman and myself, yet I am unwilling your statement, probably made in ignorance of the facts, should pass uncorrected.

I called on Mr. Hoar to-day, and he was kind enough to give me an account of his mission; after hearing which, I was satisfied that he stayed as long as the most strict construction of State honor required. In fact, the question was, whether he should walk to the carriage which, a committee had procured, to carry him to the boat, or be carried by main force. Under these circumstances, I think all will say that he did right, in acting as he did. An hour after he left the hotel, officers arrived from Columbia, prepared to enforce the resolve expelling him from the State.

What the State will do, under the circumstances, remains to be seen. Mr. Hoar has made a report to the Governor, which will be published, and the whole matter laid before the people.

If you will publish this, you will do an act of justice, and oblige yours, &c. W. A. WHITE.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1845.

Take Notice.—There is a paper published in this city, called the New-York Standard, and letters and papers intended for us, often get miscarried to that office. Our friends and correspondents will please be sure and direct to us, as the *Anti-Slavery* Standard.

Texas.

The glory of extending "The area of Freedom," will probably not redound to Mr. Tyler. The future historian may record him as a man of magnificent intentions, but in no other way as a benefactor of his country. His good fortune seems likely to desert him. It made him a Senator, a Governor, and a President, but abandons him at the very moment when the brightest laurels seemed about to be added to his civic wreath.

The probability now seems to be, that Texas will not be annexed at this session of Congress. There is hardly a doubt that a majority of both houses will oppose any plan that can now be offered. The Whigs, as a party, are opposed to it, and the Democrats seem disposed to await the movements of their new leader. Mr. Tyler's last message is *vox, et præterea nihil*, and seems to have been said, chiefly because he felt the awkwardness of saying nothing. He has said the same things over and over again, and they are not more likely now than here tofore to bring about his darling project. His only hope is in Mr. Calhoun. The Secretary's plan, to involve us in a war, was a very good one, but unfortunately failed, at least for the moment, through the stupidity of his agent. Had he sent an ordinary man, instead of an extraordinary minister, one of some common sense, and a decent share of cunning, and who had learnt something of the difficult artof obeying orders, the President's last message might have been, as no doubt he hoped it would be, and as it bears internal evidence of having been orignally intended to be, a war-message. But the asinine qualities of the Minister to Mexico, has spoiled as pretty a plot as ever was concocted in any cabinet. Something new must be resorted to, but it will be difficult to gull the people into approval of a war, now that their eyes are effectually opened. And without a war, it seems impossible that Texas can be annexed under the present administration. Some new issue must be created, some new enthusiasm got up, before the scheme can be successful. For this there isn't time now, and we must wait the next session of Congress, and the maturity, in the meantime, of the counsels at the Hermitage. At least, we have good reason to hope for this day of grace.

It is too soon, however, to hope that Slavery will permit herself to be defented in a project so essential to her existence; or even were that not so, that the South will, for the first time, let the sceptre pass from her hand. Were Slavery out of the question, she would still demand Annexation, from the mere habit of command, and expect the North to obey, from the mere habit of obedience. But Slavery is not out of the question, and interest as well as habit are involved. The vigintial crop is extending its area, and States are gradually coming to depend upon it, which have heretofore kept their crops of slaves for home consumption. A new market must be opened for young men and women, as the valley of the Mississippi becomes so well stocked, that they can no longer be profitably used up there in seven years in the making of sugar. Texas must be annexed, or our vigintial will become a quadrigintial crop. What then will become of the chivalry? Where is the advantage of our glorious Union and Government of the people if we are not to have uncontrolled freedom to raise and sell "niggers," and the power to extend our boundaries even to Terra del Fuego, and the western Pacific, if necessary, that the privilege may be unlimited by time and space?

The extension and perpetuation of Slavery in Texas, however, is not alone involved in the settlement of this question. It is the death-struggle of the system itself in our own country. The South knows this full well. It is indeed important to the older slave States, as opening a new market for their surplus population. But the States on the Mississippi river do not yet need that such an outlet should be created, though they may be looking forward to the time when this will be necessary. They are still importers and not exporters. In a pecuniary point they will be immediate losers in the enhancement of the price of slaves, and in the impulse which would be given to the cultivation of their staples, which would lower their price. A formidable rival would contend with them for the markets of the world. But they are not so short-sighted as to see this only. A greater stake is pending than mere dollars and cents. The privilege of living without work, and exercising the power of petty tyrants on their estates, and of making others work without a living, the mere beasts of burdens of their lords, is not to be given up without a struggle. They hate, as tyrants always do, those whom they oppress, and cannot bear the thought with patience, of seeing their serfs rise from the dust of the earth, in which they have so long been trodden, and become men. The rising of the one would be a continual rebuke, and a continual vexation to the other. But when to these, and the thousand other motives which appeal to the baser passions of the slaveholders, is added the certain knowledge that the political supremacy which they have so long enjoyed, and so long abused, is to be taken from them, no wonder that their wily statesmen are ready to raise the issue of Annexation or Disunion. Their all is hazarded on this last cast of the die; and they would far rather forego all the advantages which the Union gives them, than preserve them by the inevitable and speedy loss of the apparant advantages of Slavery.

For if Annexation be defeated, they hear in that defeat the death-knell of Slavery. It may become a party question, because the wire-pullers on one side, will make it a convenient instrument of opposition to the wire-pullers on the other. Other questions may become involved in it; that of the constitutional right to annex a foreign territory,—the expediency of such Annexation—the danger of war—the burden of assumed debt; but all these will be subsidiary questions, while the real one which underlies them all, is THE PERPETUATION AND EXTENSION OF HUMAN SLAVERY. A power mightier than that of party, a power before which parties and systems, and constitutions, are scattered like autumn leaves before an autumn wind, is at work. The moral sentiment of the nation is to decide this question, and if Annexation is defeated, it will be because the *conscience* of the people shall so decide,—the conscience, not of the North only, but of the South also, which, in shrinking from the perpetration of such national wickedness, gives a noble and unequivocal sign of national repentance. Who then does not see the result? If the moral sentiment of the people has reached to such a pitch of greatness—will it stay in its progress? Nay, is not the fact that it has reached this height, a certain sign that it will not rest, till it sees the utter and speedy demolition of the accursed system itself? The rejection of Annexation, is the death-blow to Slavery, not simply because its extension is checked over regions yet unpeopled, but because it is hated where it already exists.

But the question is still in abeyance. If the danger is averted for a season, it may be only for a season. It is yet too early to believe that the nation's heart beats high for Freedom, and too soon to prophesy that our work is so near an end. The breathing-time allowed us is no armistice, wherein we may take our rest, but should be employed in fresher and more vizorous attacks upon the foe. We know not what mine they may be preparing to spring upon us; but we do know that they are never idle. Our only safety is, in being ever watchful, and ever at work. Each day brings new recruits from the crowd behind us, and the prayers of thousands, who are arrayed in the ranks of the opposing army, are silently breathed for our success. On the events of the coming year hang the destiny of the slave and the country. Continued and increasing tyranny for them, and for it, may be prolonged for a quarter of a century to come, or it may receive a blow from which it can never rally, and which shall give us certain promise of its speedy overthrow.—G

Signs and Shadows.

It is no less curious than gratifying to watch the various proofs of the all-absorbing interest with which the question of Slavery is viewed and canvassed. The public prints are filled with it. Tales of horror, which a few years ago, were denounced as Abolition lies, are now eagerly quoted, and often commented upon in the most indignant terms. A growing restlessness is evident under the continued and increasing overseer spirit exercised by the South toward the North. Information respecting the political relations of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, is spread before the people, and commented upon, which a few years since was entirely unknown, or if known, was doubted. But these signs are not shown in the public press only; they are there even only as the index of a deep and wide-spread feeling among the people, that this question is, after all, something that concerns them, something with which their heart, their head, and their hand have to do. Not only can there not be made a political speech without containing an attack on Slavery, or a protest that no defence is intended, but speeches at public dinners, in commemoration of various events, are interlarded and garnished with allusions to the subject as a necessary homage to the growing love of liberty. In short, it is the one subject of universal interest, and cannot be shut out from the Forum or the Pulpit, the Exchange or the work-shop, the public conveyance, or the family circle.

A late number of the New-York Herald contains a letter from a Washington correspondent, which is worthy of a passing notice, as a sign of the times. Its assertions and conjectures are, no doubt, entirely groundless, as they are not from the nature of things, probable, or from their source entitled to credit; but that such things can be said, is a significant fact. The writer has just returned from a tour in the Western States, and asserts that a movement is on foot that will soon abolish Slavery throughout the country. Mr. Benton, he says, is at the head of this. At the recent State election in Missouri, the people decided in favor of a Convention, to meet next winter, to revise the Constitution of that State. Mr. Benton is to be a delegate from St. Louis, and is to broach his grand plan for emancipation, which is to be followed as soon as practicable by legislative enactments. The people of Missouri, continues the writer, are perfectly convinced that Slavery is an absolute disadvantage to them, and that they can procure their work done much cheaper by free labor. "God knows," he adds, "it will be the direst curse to the poor slave. Now, he has, in his master, a friend who is bound by his own interest to see him always well-fed, clothed, and housed, and to nurse him when he is sick, while the law compels the master to provide for and maintain the slave in his helpless old age."

The ice thus broken, Emancipation is to follow in Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and perhaps in Tennessee, and North Carolina. The question of the Annexation of Texas is then to be decided, "if it does not force itself up before." But whenever this shall be, Mr. Benton has declared that it shall settle the question of Slavery, by admitting Texas as a free Territory. To give plausibility to the whole story, Mr. Benton's well-known opposition to Mr. Calhoun is referred to, and a connexion by marriage with Mr. Polk, (he and Mr. Benton having married sisters,) is "to give color to the idea," that the principles of the ensuing administration are to be Anti-Slavery. The writer conjectures that had Mr. Polk been elected by Southern votes, a different course would have been pursued, but as the question was decided by this State and Pennsylvania, Mr. Polk is committed to this plan by the Northern Democracy, who hail Mr. Benton as their chief. He accounts for the unanimity with which the gag-rule was repealed by the majority of this political scheme. He certainly deserves credit for his ingenuity, and is unquestionably right in his conclusion, "that the question of Slavery is the grand pivot upon which every political event in the United States for years to come, is to turn."

As a piece of political chicanery to lull the people into false security in regard to Annexation, this is too clumsy,—were that its purpose.—to be worthy of a moment's thought; but it may not be uninteresting to our readers, as a proof of the paramount importance given to the slave question.—G.

"The Blarney Stone of New England."

The spirit of boasting is the peculiar characterestic of the American people. If they believe nothing else, they have the most religious faith in the Indian legend, that the Great Spirit made the rest of the world first, as well as he knew how, considering his want of experience, and created afterwards our portion of North America, when practice had made him perfect in the manufacture of worlds. We are emphatically *the* people of all creation, this side the sun. All the Past has been only that we might be new. The valour of the Roman, the refinement of the Greek, the learning of the Egyptian, and the piety of the Hebrew, have all been transmitted from age to age through the ancient and modern nations of Europe, till all have been mingled and moulded into the civilization and Christianity of our age, and sublimated into the transcendent excellence of the American character. American, however, only in the limited sense of the term, for nobody is American, born south of the Gulf of Mexico, or north of the great Lakes, and of these, of course, only the white folks. All the rest of the world are "outside barbarians," and "niggers."

At the celebration of the N. E. Society, in this city, on 23d ultimo, an Irish gentlemen, Mr. Reyburn, President of St. Patrick's Society, in a good-natured way, but with true Irish wit, gave as a toast, "*Plymouth rock—the Blarney Stone of New England.*" Time was when my Pilgrim blood would have tingled at so audacious and irreverent an epithet applied to the Pilgrim's landing-place. But Anti-Slavery abhors all cant, and has taught me to enjoy a hit so well deserved, and well planted. Of all the people on the face of the earth, we have the least right to indulge in self-glorification. Other nations may point to the sins and errors of their youth, and the comparative virtue of their manhood: we boast of the virtue of our Past, and forget the sins of our Present. Others are struggling for progress: we are best pleased with retrogression. Others long for liberty, and as they grow older, secure it in some fashion, more and more: as we advance we extend the limits of the worst form of human slavery. Others are ashamed of the errors of their fathers, and strive to profit by, and correct them: we boast of the virtues of ours, and are not ashamed of our own degeneracy. We pile up monuments to the "dead fathers," on the soil which was once red with their blood; but we have made it an open hunting-ground for the slave catcher, and swear to assist him in running down his prey. Rocks, and streams, and hill-sides, are sacred things to us, if hallowed by the memory of the past; but the temple of the living body of our brother is a thing not sacred, but accursed. The more we praise our fathers the more do we prove ourselves to be most ridiculous hypocrites, or the most arrant knaves. As a countryman of Mr. Reyburn's said, to one who boasted of his ancestry—"you are like a potato,—the best part of you is under ground," so is it with us—very small and withered, and useless potato-tops. The Declaration of Independence, to the present generation, is an unmeaning rhetorical flourish; the war of the Revolution a magnificent humbug; and above all—let us "write it in our books"—"Plymouth Rock the Blarney Stone of New England!"—G.

Charles T. Torrey Sentenced!

Mr. Torrey's case came up before the Baltimore City Court, on Monday, the 23d ultimo, on the motion of counsel for an arrest of judgment, and petition for a new trial.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq. senior counsel, said that he had nothing to urge in favor of a new trial, for the evidence under which his client was convicted was of such a character as to preclude the hope of a different result in a new trial. He argued at length, however, on the motion for an arrest of judgment, first as to "the sufficiency of the indictments," as the offence was charged against "Charles T. Torrey," but not specifying whether he was a slave or freeman. He said the laws of Maryland properly recognized *color* as implying Slavery; but who, he asked, was to decide whether the prisoner was a slave or a freeman, when it was well known that the two races were so intermixed that it was impossible, from mere observation, to determine to which class a person belonged? The point was important as the same crime would receive different punishments, when committed by different persons. The other point in his argument was that Torrey was found guilty under three indictments, whereas there should have been but one. He was charged with having "enticed, persuaded, and aided," the slaves at one, and the same time to escape. This was one crime, and not three, and he might in the one case be condemned to six years imprisonment, and in the other to eighteen. In the course of his argument, Mr. Johnson took occasion to say that the reports which had gained credence that he was favorable to the views of the prisoner on the question of Slavery, were entirely without foundation. "He spoke in strong terms of the movements of the Abolitionists, as calculated to create intestine war, with all its horrors." The Court gave their opinion on Saturday, that all the indictments were valid, and denied the motion in arrest of judgment. His counsel, in obedience to Torrey's wishes, requested that he might not be publicly sentenced. The request was granted, and his sentence communicated to him in private, as follows: On the 1st indictment, confinement in the Penitentiary from December 28, 1844, to April 2, 1847; on the 2d indictment, until April 2, 1849; on the 3d indictment, until April 2, 1851.

He was removed to the Penitentiary on Monday.

Fairbank and Miss Webster. Another Victim of Southern Tyranny.

The trials of these persons came on on the 18th ultimo, in the County Court. Fairbank having no counsel, William B. Kinhead was appointed by the Court to defend him. His case was continued until the March term of the Court, on account of the absence of a material witness.

Miss Webster pleaded not guilty. A jury was obtained with difficulty, and out of the twenty-four jurymen first called, there was one only who had not already formed an opinion in the case. It is said that great interest is felt on the trial, and that the Court-room is crowded. Messrs. Coombs, Johnson, and Shy, are her counsel. One of the witnesses Mr. Morris, of Washington county, Kentucky, testified as follows:

"The prisoner came to my house on Sunday night, 12 o'clock, going towards Lexington—don't know the day of the month—saw same hack and driver go down on Sunday, curtains were down. Conversed with prisoner and Fairbank. The same boy who drove the hack had gone by my house frequently in carrying runaway couples to Aberdeen. I joked Fairbank and Miss Webster about running away to get married. They did not admit or deny. The horses were much fatigued. Left my house about daylight Monday morning; this was about two months ago. The boy's name was Israel. The same hack which went down came back about twelve at night, with Mr. Fairbank and Miss Webster in the carriage. Miss Webster set up till they started. They did not say whether they were married or not, nor where they had been."

Miss Webster's father, it is said, is gone on to Kentucky.

Since the above was in type, intelligence has been received that Miss Webster is found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years, but that the jury, on account of the sex of the prisoner, petitioned that she be pardoned.

Mr. Hoar.

In another column is a letter from Wm. A. White, complaining of my strictures on the course of the Massachusetts Agent in Charleston. When I am convinced that I have done this gentleman injustice, I shall be quite ready and very glad to acknowledge it. No one will rejoice more than I shall, to find in his promised report to the Governor of the State, a complete justification of the course he saw fit to pursue. At present, however, from all the evidence before me, I have no reason to change my first opinion, that his *exodus* was premature, and excusable only on the score of that peculiar state of the nervous system which "Crossing the Line" is so apt to engender. The rule of precedent is no less a good one in the school of medicine than in the Halls of Justice, and invariable symptoms are always supposed to indicate a certain disease. I hope Mr. Hoar's case, however, will prove an exception, and that he will be able to show to the satisfaction of all Yankeedom, that to be escorted to the Wilmington boat by a party of irresponsible gentlemen, and without having been interfered with by the civil authorities—except by resolutions, passed some hundred miles away, more or less—and without making any appeal to their protection, was fulfilling his mission as an accredited public agent, from the sovereign State of Massachusetts, to the sovereign State of South Carolina. I, for one, am entirely open to conviction, and ready to give due weight to all evidence showing that he acted in the most dignified and uncompromising manner, or else under irresistible compulsion. I annex the calmest statement of the case I have yet seen, from a Charleston paper:

"It is not fair to represent this State to have been in a fume. Mr. Hoar was treated personally with *respect and kindness*, and when he was convinced that any attempt to carry out his official purpose would place him in the attitude of a *disturber and a criminal* before this community, he went his way unharmed and *uninsulted*. The same day arrived in the city one of the Governor's aids, commissioned to execute the behest of the Legislature,—not as the Courier & Enquirer ingeniously supposes, by calling out the military, but by the simple process *of taking the old gentleman by the hand*, and conducting him aboard the Wilmington boat. As it happened, there was no need of even *this trifling ceremony*."

South Carolina and Massachusetts.

The citizens of Portsmouth, Virginia, have held a meeting "for the purpose of taking into consideration the course of South Carolina, in relation to the unwarrantable and unjustifiable proceedings of Massachusetts, in sending an agent to break down and destroy her sovereignty and internal policies." After passing a series of resolutions, condemning the course of Massachusetts, and justifying that of South Carolina, a committee was appointed, "to prepare a memorial to be presented to the Legislature of Virginia, for the passage of laws, in relation to *free negroes* coming into this State, similar to the laws of South

The public press abounds with "leaders" on the subject, full of *argumentation and spiotheration*. You'd better save your ink, gentlemen editors. Next to making a manly choice, it is most dignified to bear meekly and without murmuring the ignoble one you have made. All this is the legitimate fruit of the glorious Union. The Springfield Gazette advises that our vessels go armed for the future, and resist, even unto blood, if necessary, the odious laws of South Carolina. This is talking like a man. But better still, friend, to withdraw from the blood-stained compact, and lend your aid to bring about a dissolution of this Union with Slaveholders.

Scotland—No Union with Slaveholders!

In another column will be found the proceedings of a recent meeting in Glasgow, to deliberate concerning the blood-money which the representatives of the Free Church of Scotland had received from this country. From the full report of the meeting, published in the Glasgow Argus—which some friend was kind enough to send me, and who will accept my thanks therefor—I judge that the meeting must have been deeply interesting. Stirring speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, the Rev. G. S. Ingram, Henry C. Wright, the Rev. Dr. Bates, Rev. Dr. Willis, and the Rev. Dr. George Jeffrey. Councillor Turner presided. In relation to the meeting, a highly-esteemed friend writes me from Boston:

"We are glad to see the fidelity of the old and tried friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in Scotland, in their noble rebuke of the servility of the representatives of the Free Church, while here, to the pro-slavery clergy of our land. We would take the opportunity to bring one fact to their notice. The three clergymen were all invited, by letter from Wm. L. Garrison, to attend the Annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in May last. It is certain that the note reached the hands of Rev. Mr. Chalmers—and very probable that it did those of Dr. Burns.

Neither of them had the courtesy even to reply to the invitation.

"The matter is but a straw, but it serves to show which way the wind blew: how anxious the gentlemen were to be in no way identified with the Anti-Slavery movement."

A Haunted Garret.

Mr. Tappan is reported to have said, in a recent Convention at Albany, that he had on hand a large number of Anti-Slavery books, (some 70 or 80,000,) "which he had purchased of the old American Anti-Slavery Society, to help it out of debt, in doing which he, at the time, laid out about all the means he had in the world, and yet these books and publications had been suffered from year to year to remain on his hands boxed up in his garret." He wishes to get rid of them, and is willing to "dispose of them almost any how." "He had almost wished sometimes for a fire in the building, that they might be thrown out of the windows into the streets, and be stolen, and thus dispersed, if there were no other way."

No doubt those nailed-up boxes are very disagreeable pieces of furniture. The Abolitionists have not bought them because they felt that they were theirs by right already. They belong to the Slave. Fire won't come down,—at least from Heaven,—to burn them up, be it prayed for never so fervently. A kneeling Slave should be painted on the top of each box to remind the beholder of the original destination of the contents thereof. It is well that this property has become at last, "a haunting conscience—an unwelcome remembrancer—a perpetually recurring mortification—a blot on your scutcheon—a rent in your garment—a death's head at your banquet—Agathocles' cup—a Mordecai in your gate—a Lazarus at your door—a lion in your path—a frog in your chamber—a fly in your ointment—a mite in your eye—a triumph to your enemy—the one thing not needfull—the hail in harvest"—a thing to thank the thief for stealing,—and for which one would almost wish "a fire in the building." Here is the very poetry of justice.—G.

Harsh Language.

The Abolitionists are a most stiff-necked generation, if they are not all convinced that they alone, of all the world, are in the habitual use of denunciatory language. If the mild, and gentle, and loving rebukes of their friends have not yet cured them all of their sin, it is to be feared they are incorrigible. Who is so hard-hearted that his eyes do not fill with tears at the kindly spirit displayed in the following words of a correspondent of the Boston Courier? The italics are mine: "Not that we would join in the *tomahawk* and *scalping-knife* warfare of the professed Abolitionist, who mixes the *bitterness of personal ill-will*, and the *vindictiveness of evil passions* with all his reasoning."

Should we not learn a lesson of love and forbearance from this gentle brother, especially when we reflect that our temptation to speak harshly of the system of Slavery, is not nearly so great as his must be to show his burning indignation at our sin? Yet in what a spirit of Christain love and meekness does he speak.

Liberty Party Tactics.

The Albany Patriot urges its readers not to petition against the Annexation of Texas! The time, it says, in getting up petitions will be much better spent in procuring votes, and getting subscriptions for papers and books. This is partisanship run mad. How is Annexation to be prevented, except by an overwhelming expression of public opinion? And how shall it be given except by petitioning? Will a paltry hundred thousand votes, four years hence—supposing they should have that—prevent Annexation next year? One would almost think that these people wanted Annexation, that Slavery might have a longer lease of life to give them work and bread. Fortunately their influence is small, and growing less. Congress should be flooded with petitions: are our friends about this all-important work?

Slaveholding Convention.

Resolutions have been offered in the Legislature of South Carolina, proposing that special messengers be sent from that State to the Legislatures of the other slaveholding States, to solicit their co-operation in an effort to reform the Legislature of the Federal Government on the subject of the Tariff, "and arrest the progress of *Abolition*." It is proposed that the Convention be held in March, 1846. They may be able to "report progress," but they will hardly "arrest" it, if they delay so long.

Correction.

I am requested to republish the following resolution, of the series sent last week from the Providence friends, on the Herald of Freedom. That portion in italics was omitted. The omission, however, was in the copy sent me, and the fault therefore of course is not here:

Resolved, That whatever may have been the fault of the printer, or editor of the "Herald," we are decidedly of the opinion that no Anti-Slavery paper has, in the main, been so economically conducted, or with a more general spirit of self-sacrifice in its editor and publisher, or with better satisfaction to its subscribers; and that while the Herald maintained, as it always has, the highest Anti-Slavery position, and was at least equal, if not superior in intellect and genius, to any Anti-Slavery paper in the world—no personal jealousies, *or any cause except the most imperative*, should have been allowed to disturb the existing harmony, or prevent the free forthcoming of that potent advocate of human liberty.

Anti-Slavery in Virginia.

A writer in the Alexandria Gazette, who signs himself "a Virginian," appeals to his fellow-citizens in favor of the Abolition of Slavery. This is the way the Anti-Slavery movement is "putting off" Emancipation. "The cause is going down"—down South.

Mob in Portland.

The Portland people seem to bear a particular spite against S. S. Foster. They are probably more than usually *pious* in that city, for where there is the most of the popular piety—which is almost universally pro-slavery—there also the devil finds his most obedient children. Foster and J. M. Spear were quietly listening to a lecture by a Mr. Sparry on Catholicism, one evening last week, and had not interferred, either by word or deed with the lecturer, or the meeting. A row was got up,—why, it does not appear,—which ended in beating our two friends very severely. I gather these facts from the Portland Argus, who speaks of the outrage in becoming terms of indignation..

SLAVE HUNTING.—A public meeting has been held in the Borough of Montrose, Pa. to express the indignation of the people against a band of armed men who have been concealed in the town for the purpose of kidnapping a number of persons, who were formerly slaves, but who have been leading quiet, industrious, and honest lives there for some years past. Do the good people of that Borough know that the law of Pennsylvania against kidnapping is declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, because it interferes with the master's right to take his fugitive wherever he can find him? How dare they thus fly in the very face of our glorious Constitution.

THOMAS MORRIS.—The Albany Patriot, in an obituary notice of Mr. Morris, denies the statement made in this paper some months since by James S. Gibbons, that Mr. Morris was opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage to the colored people. It matters little now whether he was or not. But I happen to know that Mr. Gibbons spoke on authority that cannot be gainsaid.

RETURN OF A FUGITIVE.—The Norfolk Beacon of the 14th ultimo. says that Capt. Ricketson, of the schooner Cornelia, of New Bedford, which sailed thence a few days before, having discovered a slave on board, returned to Portsmouth, and gave him up, together with the steward, to the authorities. The steward is in jail, to undergo an examination. The fellow—the Captain I mean—must have stolen the good Quaker name he goes by.

P. S. Later intelligence is that the Steward has been tried, and condemned to four years' imprisonment!

EMANCIPATION IN ALABAMA.—In the lower House of the Alabama Legislature, a bill was introduced on the 6th ultimo, to emancipate Gertrude, a female slave. It was discussed with much warmth, many members being opposed to emancipation, under any circumstances. The bill was, however, passed.

NORTH CAROLINA AND TEXAS.—The following resolution was moved in the House of Representatives of North Carolina:

Resolved, That in our opinion the territory of Texas ought to be annexed to the United States as speedily as possible, provided the same can be effected without any compromise of the rights, interest, and honor of the Union.

The project of Annexation, even on these terms, which are virtually those Mr. Clay held out as the condition of the consent of his administration, had he been elected, was rejected by a vote of 117 to 62, after a long debate.

MR. BANCROFT, THE HISTORIAN.—Two serious charges have been made within a few months against this gentleman, impugning his literary and political honesty. One, that he had altered a certain passage in the second edition of his History, in relation to Rhode Island, for a political purpose; and the other, that he had used another man's manuscript as his own in a forthcoming volume of his work. The Boston Courier, in a long article, has proved most conclusively, that both charges are utterly false.

TEARS.—The Emancipator, in commenting upon a pro-slavery article in the Journal of Commerce, says, "It is grevious to have to believe that the writer of that degraded (degrading?) sentence, is a native of Massachusetts, and regularly educated at Andover Theological Seminary!" A birthright in the Bay State has not heretofore been held as a certain indication of Anti-Slavery character, and a diploma from Andover has been almost proof positive of the reverse.

HERALD OF FREEDOM.—I welcome Parker Pillsbury into the editorial corps, though regretting the necessity of his advent. The first two numbers of the Herald under his charge are replete with interest, and are, of course, of the right tone and spirit. The friends everywhere should rally to its support. Let the past be forgotten, and the slave remembered, who needs at this crisis all our aid.

DEATH IN THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—The last Herald of Freedom mentions the deaths of Benjamin Hutchinson, and Appleton Bartlett, brother and brother-in-law of the singers, both aged about thirty years. Their disease was typhus fever. This will be sad news for the absent members of this affectionate family.

MORE CHIVALRY.—The citizens of New Orleans are preparing to receive the Hon. Henry Hubbard, the Massachusetts Agent to that city, with proper ceremony. The Bulletin trusts he will not "tempt the excitement which is to be apprehended if he attempts to enter on the object of his mission," and the Courier warns him to keep away, and adds, "should he happen to broach his abolition doctrine here, he will stand a good chance for keeping company in the same building with his black fellow-citizens of Massachusetts."

ANTI-RENTERS.—Serious disturbances have taken place in and about Hudson in consequence of the acts of these people. The military have been called out, and the prospect seems to be that some blood will be shed, before the excitement is quelled, and the unlawful proceedings of the disaffected put an end to.

CONVENTION AND FAIR IN PHILADELPHIA.—Our friends have failed to acquaint me of the result of their sayings and doings on these two occasions. I have only heard incidentally that both went off well.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FAIR, I hear, is taking more money, and exciting more interest than ever. All honor to the noble women who take upon themselves yearly this heavy burden, and account it light for the cause's sake.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.—The Christian Herald,—published at Exeter, N. H. an able expositor of clerical pro-slavery,—and the Boston Emancipator, are both exulting over the late difficulties in relation to the publication of the Herald of Freedom. They have the same reason for rejoicing.

RUMORS.—The latest on *dit* from Washington is, that Texas is to be annexed on the 8th of January. The editor of the Madisonian affects to believe *that*.

☞ The Liberty Party people are talking of holding a Convention at Washington, some time this winter.

☞ My thanks are due to Isaac Hale, Z. Winter, and S. Weed, for number 208 of the Standard.

ADDRESS OF THE INDIANA ANTI-SLAVERY FRIENDS.—This document is on the first page of to-day's paper. It will be remembered, that the body to which it is addressed, would not receive it.

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, 20th 12 mo.

The Texas question is still *lingering* before Congress, and as the time has come when it is found that all must be prepared to "show their hand," there is an apparent reluctance to taking up the subject. A motion to enter into its consideration the other day, made by Mr. Belser, of Alabama, was voted down—yeas 28, nays 80. A Northern member also informs me, that there are about forty Democrats who will not support the joint resolutions for Annexation. There is evidently some uneasiness among them on the subject. Last evening there was a general caucus of all the Democratic members of the House. The Globe has been publishing articles on the Texas question, and directing the particular attention of its "northern readers" to them.

It has been intimated, by a prominent member of the House, who understands well all matters pertaining to this subject, that the Texas question would, at the next election for Congressmen constitute the nucleus around which the parties would rally, and *that this would not be less the main question at issue, should the bill for Annexation pass.*

A *new Union*, it is believed, cannot be formed without the general consent of the States, and especially under the circumstances in which this Annexation is involved.

Congress have sat but two days during the past week, and were occupied most of that time with the bill for the reduction of the price of the public lands. This bill, I expected, till yesterday, would be likely to pass, but was informed by a member, that it was very doubtful. If there can be anything done toward turning the attention of the thousands of poor, white and colored, who inhabit our Eastern cities, to the West, where they can live more as men should live, I shall hope to see it; and the reduction of the price of the public lands may facilitate that object.

To-morrow was the day fixed on for bringing up the Texas question in the House, but as I learn the death of Senator W. L. Fulton, of Arkansas, is to be announced, nothing else will be done. He died some time since. The practice of adjourning when the death of a member is announced, is certainly a useless form. B. B. D.

Recent Publications.

American Whites and Blacks: By E. S. Abdy, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Author of "A Journal, etc. in the United States."

This valuable essay, written in 1842, although a copy has but just reached us, contains facts, principles, and warnings which constitute it no ephemeral production. It was occasioned by a tone and tendency in portions of the German periodical press, that would justify the suspicion of an intention to deceive the continental public mind on the subject of American Slavery. This work is as profitable now as in 1842, "for doctrine, for reproof, for correction and instruction in righteousness."

A thought or two which the writer gives to the subject of free labor colonies in slave labor countries, is even more valuable than then; as the mind of the philanthropic public in England, ever on the watch for means to build without the trouble and pains of laying a foundation, is dwelling much upon the hope of accomplishing mechanically, what nothing but the diligent promulgation of right principle can ensure. Men not unfrequently overlook the most important element in a calculation, and so fail of success. Abdy notices, years in advance, what a blind partial benevolence, up to the present hour has overlooked; "that to settle free colonies in a slave empire,—to subject European workmen to Brazilian Legislation, would be pretty much the same thing as if England were to repeal her corn-laws to-day, and to permit the wheat-growers to make laws for the wheat-consumers to-morrow."

The fact is, only a change of heart can effect a permanent change of life. Only the conversion of the individual sinners in a nation, can ensure a holier national policy. "Verily, verily I say unto you, ye must be born again." One uncompromising soul is of more avail to regenerate a nation than a thousand political economists. Political science and political scene-shifting are both good in their place; but it is the second place they occupy. Out of the heart proceeds the ability to make a right use of science, and to change bad circumstances.

In animadverting upon the article on American Slavery written by Murchard, of Cassel, in *Bülau's Annual*, Mr. Abdy alludes, in particular to the endorsement by that writer of the old excuse for American Slavery,—that it was *inherited*, not *introduced*, by the present generation, who are consequently pronounced irresponsible for its existence. To this Mr. Abdy replies, that "they have inherited the guilt, by retaining the bequest, and have provided for its permanent continuance by every device which the subtlety of Legislative precaution could invent." He proceeds as follows:

An amusing commentary upon this doctrine of "entail," is to be found in R. D. Hanson's evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the British colonial lands, in 1836. *Q.* "What conditions were imposed on the grant of land in Georgia?" *A.* "The grants of land were given on military tenure; they were to be descendable in tail male on condition of military service, whenever called on by the Governor." *Q.* "Was there no condition with regard to slave labor?" *A.* "It was provided by the charter that no slaves should be introduced into the colony at any time." *Q.* "What was the effect of this stipulation?" *A.* "The proprietors complained most bitterly and vehemently against it; and their representations succeeded in inducing the Government to allow them to import slaves; and the labor of the colony was carried on afterwards entirely by slaves." It is hardly to be supposed that this feeling was confined to Georgia, though partial and temporary exemptions might have occurred. Wherever there is an unlimited quantity of land, and a scarcity of hands to till it, the owners, we well know, are rarely found inclined to submit to what they consider a hardship, and unfortunately the sympathies of those who have to settle these matters, are always ranged on the side of capital when struggling against labor in a young country.

A vast number of Germans and New Englanders are to be found among the slaveholders; and Mr. Abdy very pertinently inquires whether *they* too, can claim the benefit of inheritance, and whether these casuists will give *them* also absolution.

Our author next proceeds to criticise very justly and searchingly the omissions of De Tocqueville, in his analysis of American institutions, and which only an imperfect knowledge of the language, he thinks, can excuse; and goes on to notice the incorporation of Slavery with the origanic elements of the Federal Constitution. After quoting Artticle I, Section 2 of the Constitution, which fixes the basis of representation, he says:

Here we perceive, at the very basis of this republican fabric, two opposite principles at work, analogous to the hereditary and elective elements of our mixed Legislature—the property principle of the South, and the personal principle of the North. What harmony of action, what stability of structure, can be expected from the operation of these two conflicting forces? Is it not evident that the body politic, when thus acted upon by two antagonistic powers, will follow that direction which the excess of the one over the other will give it; and that the line of its movement will be determined by the superiority of weight which the one possesses over the other! Such in fact is the true state of things; and the South, which has all the energy that identity of interests in its constituent parts can produce, aided by desertion from the other section, has hitherto been enabled to obtain and uphold an ascendency, to which the defeated party is disinclined to pay submission much longer, and which is not likely to be removed so easily and so quietly as its prototype, the rotten borough system of the parent State. The American "Constitution," rullied as it is by the black clause, is but a sorry appendix to the "Declaration of rights." The one has narrowed the heart more than the other has expanded the mind; and we may well ask, what is the merit of repudiating doctrines which humiliate our pride, while we retain the prejudices which gratify it? How well this system works, is apparent from the fact, that the South, under the census of 1830, sent twenty-five more members to Congress than it would have been entitled to, if its free citizens had alone, as in the North been represented. Thus too, in 1837, to Pennsylvania were allotted as its share of the surplus revenue, 3,823,353 dollars, while 6,754,588 came to Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana, and Kentucky, though they possessed a population less than one-half of that in Pennsylvania.

One more quotation, and we have done; commending this pamphlet to the perusal of "American Whites," for the benefit of both "American Whites and Blacks." The paragraph will help to solve that mysterious historical problem, the wonderful rise and fall of Napoleon.

Among the affinities and sympathies which bind Russia to her transatlantic ally, let not the latter lose sight of that relation to the state which regards the serfs of the one, and the slaves of the other. What Napoleon said in his address to the Senate, December 20th, 1812, should never be forgotten by any patriotic citizen of the United States. "I might," such were the imperial words, "I might have armed the greater part of the population in Russia against the Government by proclaiming liberty to the serfs. A great number of the villages called upon me to do so; but when I became acquainted with the brutal degradation of that class, I declined the adoption of a measure which would have brought death and horrible sufferings to many families." How conscience thus made a coward of a conqueror may be explained without affecting the consistency of his character. The Emperor's most valuable auxiliaries were composed of slave holding Poles. The fear of offending these sensitive southerners saved the northern bear. These scruples, perhaps, would have melted away with the snow of winter, and under the burning necessity of self-preservation. Security from this danger was cheaply purchased by Russia with the sacrifice of Moscow: an expedient which would not have been unprecedented, had other governments in their utmost need, been surrounded by materials equally inflammable. Slavery thus rescued Russia from the hands of the French, as it afterwards delivered Poland into the hands of the Russians. Will Washington share the fate of Moscow or of Warsaw?

☞ A few copies of this pamphlet are for sale at the office of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 142 Nassau Street.—c.

The Water-Cure Journal.

The water-cure is coming gradually into favor, among those who have lost their faith, through sad experience, in the old system of medical practice, as well as those who believe that the best mode of life, is that which keeps disease at a distance, by virtue of a simple diet, air, exercise, and cleanliness. It is not likely to become the practise of charlatans, as it is no patent road to health, and requires patience, perseverance, and self-denial to be effectual. Where these are used to any reasonable extent, the cures it performs, seem almost miraculous in our artificial and unnatural lives. The second number of the "Journal" has appeared, and with the first, presents in a succinct and intelligible manner the philosophy, and to some extent, the practice of the science of which it treats. It is edited by Dr. J. Shew, who is well qualified by a thorough medical education, professional enthusiasm, and practical common sense in the treatment of disease, to test most thoroughly the virtue of water-cure, or to expose its errors, if it have any. The Journal is published semi-monthly, by Campbell and Whitmarsh, No. 65 Barclay street, New-York, at one dollar per year.

Voices of the True-Hearted.

The third number of this periodical is received. The object of its publication is to gather in a convenient form for preservation, such fragments of prose and poetry as have become general favorites, but are liable to be lost in the columns of newspapers, or out of the reach of general readers, when scattered among a great variety of books. Unlike every other reprint of the day, its tone is decidedly reformatory. Its editor does not feel bound to cater to popular prejudices, by avoiding everything which has a direct bearing upon the slave, or the criminal, but rather makes his selections from such articles as are aimed at the vices of Society, and are written by those who have become known for their fearless advocacy of the truth. Much, however, is also chosen for its literary merit alone. It is published monthly, at the low price of seventy-five cents per annum. For sale by J. M. M'Kim, Philadelphia. A few copies of the first numbers are for sale at this office.

Flowers for Children: By L. Maria Child.

This little book should have been noticed before, but the crowded state of our columns has prevented. It is the first number of a series which Mrs. Child proposes to publish. Several years since, she edited a periodical for children, entitled the Juvenile Miscellany, and having been frequently requested to re-publish it, she has thought best to rewrite such portions of it as seemed to her best worthy of preservation, and with an addition of one half of new articles, to put them forth in this more enduring form. Many of my own age will remember the Miscellany, and with what delight, in their younger days, it was greeted in the family circle. None of the literature of my childhood,—not excepting Robinson Crusoe, Sandford and Merton, Frank, and Evenings at Home,—made a stronger impression upon me, or is recollected with more pleasure. I should remember now many of the tales which interested me so deeply then, though twenty years have passed since I read them. This memory of what a child loved is of far more value than any criticism which the man could make. But it does not need that any recommendation of Mrs. Child's writings should be given to the readers of the Standard; none, I am sure, who have young families, and the wish, and the means to gratify them, will fail to put these books into their hands. The first, and the longest story in the volume before me, is very beautifully told, and teaches a lesson of love, which very few have the power of teaching so well as its gifted author. It is called the "Christ-Child, and the Poor Children," and was suggested by the account of the Redemption Institute in Hamburg, given by Horace Mann. The account has been published in this paper, will doubtless be recollected by most of our readers. The books are published by C. S. Francis & Co. 252 Broadway, N. Y. and J. H. Francis, 128 Washington street, Boston.

Congress.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

IN SENATE, Monday, December 23.—A message was received from the President, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, transmitting copies of instructions by the Dspartment of State to our Minister in France, in relation to Texas; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The Sub-Treasury bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Sundry petitions were received and referred, and reports from Committees made, most of which were on private claims. The Committee on the Judiciary reported with amendment, the bill from the House of Representatives, establishing a uniform time for holding the election for electors of President and Vice President.

Mr. Berrien, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to communicate to the Senate any information in his Department of any arrangements made by any foreign Governments or Government, for removal to the United States, of foreign paupers or convicts, specifying, if the information in his Department will enable him to do so, the number of persons of the above description who have, within any given time, to which such information may extend, migrated to the United States; and any information in possession of the Department, of the average number of foreigners, of every description, annually arriving within the United States.

The resolutions of Mr. Evans, offered on Thursday, in relation to refunded moneys, was adopted.

Also, the resolution of Mr. Huntington, relating to the iron war-steamers.

Also, the resolution of Mr. Johnson, calling on the Department of State, for further information in regard to the introduction of foreign emigrants.

ENGROSSED BILLS.

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed:

A bill for the relief of Gideon Batchelor.
A bill for the relief of James McFarlane.
A bill for the relief of James Ritchie.
A bill for the relief of Pierre Menard, Edward Roberts, and others.

A joint resolution, explanatory of an act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary pensions, for the year 1845.

A joint resolution, allowing Purser Thornton an allowance in the settlement of his accounts.

The Senate went into secret session for a few moments, and then adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Douglass moved to suspend the rules to introduce a joint resolution for the re-annexation of Texas. The Chair decided, that the first business in regular order, is a motion pending from Saturday, to suspend the rules to receive from the Committee on the Territories a report of the bill to organize a Government in the territory of Oregon.

The motion pending on Saturday to suspend the rules being waived—

Mr. A. V. Brown, from the Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the bill to organize a Government in the territory of Oregon, reported the same, with amendments.

The bill was then committed to the Committee of the whole House.

The following is a synopsis of the bill:

The bill establishes a Government over all the country lying west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and bounded on the south by latitude forty-two, and on the north by latitude fifty-four degrees and forty-nine minutes of north latitude.

It provides for the appointment of a Governor, to reside in said territory, and also to act as Indian agent, with a salary of——dollars; also, for the appointment of a Judge, Secretary of the Territory, Attorney, and Marshal, with salaries of——dollars. It organizes a legislative department, to consist of a Council of Five, and House of Representatives not to exceed fifty. Each five hundred inhabitants to be entitled to a representative. No person to be entitled to vote for representative, or to be eligible as such, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States, or some territory thereof, or unless he be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall be a free white male, over the age of twenty-one years; judges of election to have authority to interrogate on oath all persons offering to vote who shall be suspected of a want of fidelity to the United States, and to reject the vote of such as refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The members of the council to be elected by the House of Representatives, and classed by ballot, so that one shall go out in each and every year. Members of the House of Representatives to be elected for two years, and of the Council for five years.

The Governor to have a veto on all laws passed, unless afterwards passed by a vote of two-thirds; but all laws to be subject to be repealed by Congress.

The bill provides for the establishment of suitable forts within and on the main routes leading to the Territory.

Mr. Houston desired to give notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill; when

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to suspend the rules prescribing the order of business for one hour, to afford an opportunity to present bills, give notices, make reports, and offer resolutions that gave rise to no debate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair proceeded to call the Committee for reports. The following are the most important, most of them being reports on private claims, which were not definitely acted on.

By Mr. Dana, from the Committee on the Post-office and Post-roads, the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Postmaster General be instructed to report to this House, a statement of all the railroad and steamboat lines which are employed to transport the mail of the United States, dividing them into classes, according to the importance and value of their services; stating the price per mile paid to each, and whether it would be expedient to modify or alter such prices in any respect, and particularly in reference to the difference between night and day service.

The resolution was read and agreed to.

Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill to regulate the mileage of members of Congress.

Mr. C. said if he could get the ear of the House for a moment he would make a statement in relation to the necessity of this bill.

The reading was called for. It was read, and is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the fourth day of March next, the mileage of members of Congress shall be computed by the most direct main route from the seat of Government to the residence of the respective members.

Mr. Cobb made his statement, and said that as the law now stood, it often happened that the mileage of members who do not reside fifty miles apart, differed three or four hundred miles, and sometimes more. The bill was merely to correct this inequality. Having made this statement, Mr. C. moved the previous question.

Mr. Duncan said the motion to engross was not in order; the rule had been suspended to *receive reports*, not to *pass bills*.

And under its operation the main question was put, that is, Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time? and decided, yeas 171, nays 8, and so the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

By Mr. McIlvaine, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of War, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House, the circumstances under which payment was made for certain slaves which emigrated west with the Indians, according to the abstract of disbursements made by Legrand G. Capers, Indian Agent, for the year ending September 30, 1843, and communicated to this House by the Second Auditor of the Treasury, April 20, 1844, and also the authority for such payment.

This resolution was read and laid over one day, under the rule.

The Committees having been called through, and there being no further reports—

The States were then called for resolutions. Among many others of no general importance, or to be acted on in future, were the following:

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, by common consent, presented a memorial of inhabitants of Pennsylvania, for an appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, to pay for slaves which may be manumitted and set free,

Mr. I said he had been requested by the signers of this memorial to present it publicly to the House; if this request had not been made, he should have sent it through the office, under the rule.

The memorial was read.

A motion was made by Mr. Ingersoll, that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved that it lie on the table.

This motion prevailed. Yeas 117, nays 49.

Mr. Douglass offered a joint resolution, for the re-annexation of Texas, which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

After some unimportant business, the House adjourned till Thursday.

Died.

On Tuesday, the 17th instant, THOMAS LUDLOW OGDEN, aged 71.

Departed this life, on Fifth-day, the 19th of the 12th month, SUSANNA WOOD, at an advanced age.

She has passed through this life with noiseless tread, and is now gone to partake of those joys which are reserved for the faithful of every generation.

Her feeling heart was ever open to suffering of all description. Long has she labored in silence, for those that are in bonds, as bound with them, partaking of nothing which she knew to be purchased by their unrewarded toil; and even, when bodily pain was great, by putting her soul in their soul's stead, would hush all murmurs. She may well be said to have practiced the injunctions of her beloved Master: When thou doest alms, let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth! that thine alms may be in secret—remembering his promise upon its observance—Thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. E.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For the Standard—from Dec. 14th, to Dec. 29th, 1844.

Alanson Clarke, Rushville, N. Y.		$1,00
George Gay, Steuben, Me.		2,00
Joseph Pierce, Pleasantville, N. Y.		2,00
John Brown, East Greenwich, R. I.		2,00
Christopher Hawkins, "	"	4.00
Arnold Weaver, "	"	2,00
Wm. G. Weaver, "	"	2,00
C. C. Eldridge, "	"	50
Mrs. S. Wood, New York.		25
Samuel Snow, Taunton, Mass.		1,00
John Foster, Westerly R. I.		2.00
Wm. R. Smith, Farmington, N. Y.		5,00
D. F. Child, Boston,		2.00
Jeremiah Woodford, Bloomfield, Ct.		2 00
L. A. Spalding, Lockport, N. Y.		2,00
M. Carmichel, Brooklyn, L. I.		6 00
Garden T. Smith, Palmyra, N. Y.		1,00
W. Rowe, Thompson, Ct.		2,00
O. Steere, "	"	2,00
Thomas C. Hance, Macedon Centre, N. Y.		2,00
Heman Bissell, Litchfield, Ct.		2,00
J. Cole, Little Falls, N. Y.		2,00
Seth Hunt, Northampton, Mass.		25
Hoxie Perry, Shamrock Mills, Richmond, R. I.		2.25
Geo. Weatherhead, Killingly, Ct.		2.00
Johnson Rideout, Bath, Me.		4.00
John Johnson, Jr Newtown, Ct.		2.00
Isaac Austin, Nantucket.		2.00
Samuel M. Pond, Bucksport, Me.		2.00
Rufus Reynolds, Purchase, L. I.		2,00
Margaret M. Hyatt, Hudson, N. Y.		2,00
Maria Marriott, "	"	2,00
		—— 67.25
Donations.		
Richard Willetts, Jerico, L. I.		1,00
Wendell Phillips, Boston,		39,00
Friends in Plymouth, Mass.		3,00
Lydia L. Walker, Leominster, Mass.		3,00
		—— 46.00
Total amount received		$113.25

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

NOTICES.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The subjoined series of meetings have been agreed upon for Abby Kelley, E. J. Hitchcock, Dr. E. D. Hudson, and Dr. E. Fussell.

It will be seen that in most instances, appointments have been made for the same day in different places. This is for the purpose of economising time and labor; and will be managed by letting one half of the company—say Dr. Hudson and E. J. Hitchcock, go forward from a given place to the next place appointed, and hold a meeting or meetings one day, leaving the other half—Abby Kelley and Dr. Fussell—to follow the next day and continue the meeting. Thus will double the amount of work be accomplished in the same space of time.

The precise hour at which the meetings are to be held, are left to be arranged by persons in the different places enumerated. Blank handbills calculated to facilitate the publishing of these notices, can be had at the Anti-Slavery office, No. 31 North Fifth Street. Friends in the country had better send and procure some.

Wilmington, Delaware, on the	6th	and 7th.
Centreville, "	8th	and 9th.
Hockessen, "	9th	and 10th.
New Garden Lyceum, Pennsylvania,	10th	and 11th.
Pennsgrove, "	11th	and 12th.
Eastland, "	12th	and 13th.
Andrews Bridge, "	13th	and 14th.
Bart. "	15th.	
Sadsbury *and* Cochranville, "	16th.	
East Fallowfield, "	17th	and 18th.
Parkersville *or* E. Marlboro, "	18th	and 19th.
Westchester, "	20th	and 21st.
Lionville *or* Windsor, "	22d	and 23d.
West Nantmeal M. House, "	23d	and 24th.
Pottstown, "	24th	and 25th.
Evansburg, "	25th	and 26th.
Norristown, "	27th	and 28th.
Abington, "	29th	and 30th.
Penn's Manor, "	30th	and 31st.

WINDHAM COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The above named society will convene in the new Universal Meeting on Canterbury Green, on the 15th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Anti-Slavery corps in this vicinity, I trust, will not require any special call to induce them to be punctual in their attendance. The clergy in the town of Canterbury especially, and in the neighboring towns, are respectfully invited to attend the meeting, and participate in the discussions. Speakers from abroad are expected to be present.

JAMES B. WHITCOMB.

Brooklyn, Dec. 27th, 1844.

WESTERN NEW-YORK.—NOTICE.

A Convention of the friends of the slave will be held at Farmington, Ontario county, commencing January 3d, and will continue two days. The friends of the Western New-York Anti-Slavery Society are requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before them. J. P. Sanderson, of New Bedford, W. W. Brown, of Buffalo, J. C. Hathaway, G. M. Coopper, and other able advocates of the cause will be present. Come one, come all.

LECTURE BY H. CLAPP, Jr. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

By invitation of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, Henry Clapp, Jr. will speak in the city of Providence, the first Sunday in January, 1845.

Meeting in Franklin Hall, to continue during the day and evening. Gather, gather.

AMARANCY PAINE, Secretary.

LECTURES BY STEPHEN S. FOSTER AND C. L. REMOND.

North Dennis, Saturday evening and Sunday, January 4th and 5th.

Orleans, Monday evening and Tuesday, January 6th and 7th.

Harwich, Wednesday evening and Thursday, January 8th and 9th.

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Marlborough Hall, No. 3, on Wednesday, January 8th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

S. H. SOUTHWICK, *Rec. Sec'y.*

NEW ENGLAND FOURIER SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the New England Fourier Society, will be held in Boston, on Wednesday, January 15, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance of the friends of Association is earnestly requested.

GEORGE RIPLEY, President.

JOHN ALLEN, Secretary.

TO THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEN AND WOMEN OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Your Executive Committee feel impelled to send an urgent call to you, for aid in carrying on the work which you have appointed them to do. They have formed extensive plans of action by which they hope to abolitionize Eastern Pennsylvania, and rouse the spirit of humanity in bosoms now cold with apathy, or warm with sympathy for the oppressor. Energetic and powerful lecturers are ready to go into the field; we are prepared to hold numerous conventions during the coming winter months, and we depend upon you to sustain and aid us in the accomplishment of our plans, believing that they are but the fulfilment of your desires. We are willing to perform diligently, the work you have assigned us, but we must look to you for the necessary pecuniary means. There are demands upon our treasury which we are now unable to meet, and which should be met immediately. Will you not send in your contributions as promptly and liberally as possible. Give of your affluence, your competence: give as you would wish to receive, were you the bondman, and he your favored brother. "Give, and it shall be given unto you again."

We trust that the true friends of the slave will

Poetry.

For the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE OLD, AND THE NEW YEAR.

The year hath had its changes,
Its summer hour is fled;
The Borean blast now ranges
Where Zephyr late did tread.

The year hath had its pleasures—
But the eye hath grown too sad
To brighten o'er its treasures—
They cannot make it glad.

The year hath had its fleetness—
It can no more return:
Its bitterness and sweetness
Are buried in one urn.

In memory we ponder
Upon the vanished spring:
In doubt and hope we wonder,
What the coming year may bring.

We doubt not there will sorrow
Upon our path be strewn,
While we hope with every morrow
A brighter day will come.

But most we hope Progression,
In the holy cause of Right,
Will wipe away Oppression
From our o'erwearied sight:

That the culprit and the captive,
The frame and spirit bound,
In harmony may live,
Each with his chain unwound.

For the sword by hair suspended
Doth break the tyrant's rest,
More than the lash extended
Can tear his victim's breast.

Peace then, unto the one!
Joy then, unto the other!
The work is well begun
When each doth hail a brother.

CYLLENE.

MILVALE, N. Y.

From the Boston Courier.

THE KING OF THE SOUTH.

A Ballad (not in Percy) edited and awfully dedicated to General Quattlebum.

BY A YANKEE.

The King described.

There lived a King once in the South;
A terrible man was he,
There came not a syllable out of his mouth
But was bigger than big could be;
No dictionary could sate the drought
Of his thirsty dignity.

His Eloquence. His mighty Men.

His talk was of nothing but guns and drums,
And his own unequalled might;
And thought no man worthy to pick up the crumbs
Of his valor in talk or fight;—
The bare thought of his General Quattlebums
Would put an army to flight.

Is brave in his own eyes. His look hath a certain defiant profanity in it.

This valorous monarch was small in size,
But nature had given him instead
Such a thundering tongue as would jeopardize
A less electric head;
There was something that seemed to d—n your eyes
In the mildest word he said.

His ignorance of Plebeian Learning. The use of the Sun explained and justified.

He knew but little of geography,
For he had a kind of notion,
That his kingdom was all the sun could see
In looking from ocean to ocean—
And indeed, that to warm his half a pea,
The sun was kept in motion.

His Throne. His Soliloquy.

He sat on a throne of flesh and bone,
Like his cousin, the King of Dahomey;
And said he, "I feel right when I hear the groan
Of the living black mass before me;
They may writhe and struggle and gasp and moan,
But they cannot overthrow me!"

The existence of other Countries surmised. The People of incredible vulgarity.

Now there *was* a country northeastward of his,
Though luckily he got no word of it,
Or his eagle armies had swooped ere this
And made a mere chip-bird of it;
They were working folks there, and 't was well for their bliss
That he could n't deign to have heard of it.

The King rebuketh certain Travellers, and aireth his Latin and his piety, whereof he hath store.

Some travellers had told him there was such a place,
But he would'nt believe it was true;
"Not live on their neighbors, and white in the face?
They might as well swear they were blue."
Then he quoted bad Latin, and said a long grace,
And sat down to a cannibal stew.

He licketh his Lips. His mechanical turn.

Now this working people did trade in ships,
And some of them chanced to be brought
Where the mighty monarch sat licking his lips,
In an ecstasy of thought—
For he 'd just invented a new kind of whips,
That would feel a man's flesh as they ought.

His Economy. His knowledge of Scriptural Anatomy. His promptness.

Now he thought he could try them as well on the skins,
Of these low trading folks from the East,
More especially as he beheld in their shins,
The undoubted mark of the beast;
So he turns up his coat-sleeves and straightway begins
To enjoy a true chivalrous feast.

His Politeness. His Philosophy.

"He was sorry to trouble 'em, but then 't was a fact,
That his skill if unused would but keep ill;"
And still, as the lash wound about them and crack'd,
He called them the luckiest people.
"For a man was as useless except to be whack'd,
As a church without a steeple."

The ignorance of the Barbarians, and their ingratitude. An Embassador deputed.

But they, being working folks, never could look on it
In the same kind of chivalrous light,
And, when they got home, they so foolishly took on, it
Was deemed to be proper and right
To send a staid man, who could talk like a book on it,
To open his majesty's sight;

The Daily Press bloweth its Trumpet before him, and has a pious horror.

A respectable man, who like pure mathematics,
Could convince without giving offence;
Who had nothing to do with your crazy fanatics,
Who had jumped on the wrong side the fence,
Who live in back streets, up in garrets and attics,
To annoy men of sound common sense.

The King's Wrath. His Independence. His Threat.

But the King was indignant; he "wanted to know
What they sent their plebeian down there for,
He would flog whom he liked, whether friend or foe,
Without giving a why or a wherefore;
If they did n't look sharp, he would hang him to show
What the rest of 'em had to prepare for."

General Q. His artifice. He consults his *aid de camp*. He swindleth.

He ordered General Quattlebum
To march, with his army behind him;
But the General played sick, and could n't come,
And his d—d were they could not find him;
Till having made friends with a half-pint of rum,
And hearing the enemy's force, he twirled thumb
And swore that he did n't mind him.

His Prudence. His Cartel.

So he gathered some ten thousand warriors or more,
And, keeping behind 'em himself, he
Drove 'em at last to the very inn's door
Where the "Agent" was laid on the shelf. He
Then sent up "to tell the Ambassador
That, if he warn't gone in a half-hour more,
He would blow him to Philadelfy!"

The "Agent" pondereth. He thinketh discretion the wife of valor. His courteous answer.

Not liking this very cheap method of travel,
And caring to make no resistance,
And thinking the skein he had got to unravel
Could be done just as well at a distance,
The Ambassador "thanked him, but preferred to scratch gravel,
Without his ingenious assistance."

His retreat. The General payeth his army, and exerteth his valor *pro aris et focis*, yet tempereth it with prudence.

So, pulling up stakes, he gave them the slip
Before they had time to draw trigger;
And the General, down to each finger-tip,
Felt valianter and bigger;
He treated his men to a gallon of flip,
And, having nobody else to whip,
Went home and whipped a *small* nigger.

(*Explicit pars prima.*)

Miscellany.

From the New-York Mirror.

SKETCH OF THOMAS HOOD.

Tom Hood is no tom-tit in the fraternity of Tom-birds; he is a great man in the generation of Toms—Tom Sternhold, Tom Nash, Tom May, Tom Killigrew, Tom Shadwell, Tom Otway; Tom Southerne, Tom Creech, Tom Brown, Tom Campbell, Tom Moore, Tom Little, Tom Jones; nor is he of smaller stature in the class of Thomases—from free Thomas, or Thomas the Rhymer, to Thomas Gray and Thomas Chatterton. How strange are our associations with the name of Tom! Tom-tits we have already mentioned; Tom cats, Tom fools, and Tom o'Bedlams deserve notice.

Tom Hood is a writer after our own heart; he has a large sympathy with human nature—honest, manly, and unaffected. He is none of your maudlin whiners, but writes from an abundance of good feeling, and the dictation of his own generous impulses. He is the poet of sorrow and of fun; Reynolds' picture of Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy is nothing to him. His "Dream of Eugene Aram," and his "Epping Hunt," could scarcely have come from the same pen: "L'Allegro," and "Il Penseroso" did, and might, but surely not "Eugene Aram," and the "Epping Hunt." Here Hood *and Sorrow sit*; here Hood and

Laughter holding both his sides.

He has the pathos of Otway in the one, the quiet humor of Cowper, and all his own merriment, in the other.

It was said of Dyer, who wrote a clever poem called "The Fleece," that he deserved to be buried in *woolen*. Hood, for his "Song of the Shirt," deserves to live and die in what poor poets are unaccustomed to wear—good linen. He deserves a shirt from every sempstress in London, so that his wardrobe of Irish made-up might exceed the long catalogue of different dresses which "England's Elizabeth," at her death, is said to have possessed. His "Bridge of Sighs" might hang in Sir Peter Laurie's front parlor, written in letters of gold.

Hood's own under-current of feeling makes him a poet of sympathy and sorrow, his own upper-play of thought, a humorist and a wit. We prefer, for our own part, his serious to his humorous vein. The pathetic power is the rarer and the higher quality; and though he has not risen to the utmost pitch of excellence attained by others in what has been called, for want of a better name, the *serious* portions of our poetry; and, on the other hand, has invented for himself a new species of lighter verse—madcap of fun, playfulness, alliteration and wit—yet, as a poet, he must stand upon his graver productions, sure as they are, to our thinking, of an undisturbed hereafter.

Bulwer has given the highest commendation to his "Eugene Aram;" and the unbought approbation of every paper in the three kingdoms has recognized his "Song of the Shirt," as the production of a true poet. True and touching as it is, with its fine moral tendency, and, we feel assured, its fine moral effects, yet we have found ourselves giving the preference to the "Bridge of Sighs;" not after one hasty perusal, but upon re-perusal, and after well weighing the excellencies of them both. The "Song of the Shirt" was a well-timed little poem—a picture of oppression thrown off at a heat, in the full swing and vigor of its writer's genius, and printed in a popular paper, while public sympathy and public indignation were pretty well at the highest. The "Bridge of Sighs" had no such adventitious circumstances to recommend it; suicides had become less common, the city commissioners had caged and confined the Monument, and Sir Peter Laurie had taken the bridge at Blackfriars under his special protection. If the living members of a west-end milliner's establishment had made their exeunt from Westminster or Waterloo Bridge just as the poem appeared, the effect had been different; but the poetry had been the same. A real tragedy beforehand had been what Bayes calls *insinuating the plot into the boxes*.

Mr. Hood was born under Gresham's grasshopper, in the city of London, in the year 1798; the son of Hood, of the firm of Vernor and Hood, in the Poultry, the publishers of Bloomfield and Kirke White, and the booksellers to whom we are indebted for the "Beauties of England and Wales." One of his biographers has told us, that he completed his education at a *finishing* school at Camberwell; upon which Tom has some twenty good jokes in his "Literary Reminiscences." From Camberwell he went to Dundee, and soon after he was apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. Robert Sands, to learn the art and mystery of engraving. Here he soon found out the drift of his own genius; he left the burin for the pen, composed a few light pieces of poetry, got into notice, and, after Scott's death in 1821, became a sort of sub-editor of the "London Magazine." It was at this time that he acquired the friendship of Lamb, Hazlitt, Carv, Allan Cunningham, Clare, and others, so delightfully pictured by Mr. Hood himself in his two short "Literary Reminiscences." A volume of "Odes and Addresses to Great People," gave him a rank and a reputation in literature for something done in a better kind of Colman vein. It was some time, however, before the real author was known; and Coleridge, after two perusals, wrote and taxed Lamb with the authorship of the work. There was high praise, and, as the young lady said of Dr. Johnson, from one who could not lie, and could not be mistaken.

"A Plea for the Midsummer Fairies," was followed by a volume of "Whims and Oddities," inscribed to Sir Walter Scott; then came the Comic Annual," with it six or seven years of clever and lively existence; then "Tylney Hall," a story in three volumes, with one super-excellent character in it, called "Unlucky Joe;" then "Up the Rhine," the result of a residence on the banks of that *hurrying* river; then "Hood's Own," a volume of cullings from his comic lucubrations, with what he calls a new infusion of blood for general circulation. Here he gave us his two short "Literary Reminiscences" already alluded to. On Hook's death, Hood became editor of the "New Monthly Magazine;" and, upon some disagreement with Mr. Colburn, editor of a magazine of his own, bearing his own name, and of which the first number appeared in January of the present year.

Mr. Williams tells us in his "Life of Lawrence," that "the *exact* height of Sir Thomas was a little below the middle size." Now, we wish to indicate in this way the exact height of our friend Tom Hood. He is a little below the middle size, with a face, as he calls it, better fitted for a number of the "Evangelical Magazine," than a volume of the "Comic Annual." He was mistaken more than once in Germany, he tells us, for a regimental chaplain. His mouth, he informs us, is a little *wry*, as if it had always laughed on the wrong side. But Hood's is no *willow-pattern* face. He is silent in mixed company; a kind of Puritan in look, till an opportunity for a joke appears, which he rises at like a trout—not, however, to be caught, but to catch others; his countenance brightens up with the rising wit, you see a play around his mouth, his eyes sparkle, and all the genius of the man stands full in the face before you. His health, we are sorry to say, is very far from good, though the bracing airs of Blackheath have done something for him of late. He was residing of late in that goosepie of a castle which Vanbrugh built for himself, on the park side of the heath. Hood deserves to reside in the dwelling of a wit like Vanbrugh.

Many of the cuts of the "Comic Annual" have been designed by Mr. Hood himself. We would instance, as capital in their way, Meeting a Settler, Last in Bed put out the light; How lucky, Bill, we are up here; Protecting the Fare—so full of wit of the very finest description.

Mr. Dickens has a herd of imitators, so has Mr. Hood. There are many, as the old Scotchwoman said, who glean in the field of Boz, (Boaz,) and many besides Ritson who live by *Robin* Hood.

DEATH OF PAUL FOLLEN.

From a German paper, printed in St. Louis, *Der Anzeiger der Westens*, we translate, says the Evening Post, the following account of Paul Follen, a younger brother of Dr. Follen, who lately died in Missouri:

Paul Follenius, or Follen, the youngest of the three brothers, who have made this name one of the most honored in Germany, was born at Giessen, on the 6th of May, 1799. Fervently attached to his country from infancy, capable of any sacrifice, and ready for any effort to promote its welfare and glory, he enlisted at the age of fifteen under her banners, in the war waged against the victorious hosts of France, to redeem her from the dominion of strangers. After he had served in the two campaigns as a volunteer, he applied himself with great diligence to the study of jurisprudence, and afterward established himself as an advocate in Giessen, where he soon won a distinguished reputation. He was always the friend of liberty and justice, and became one of the most resolute men of his time, in opposition to the pretensions of absolute power, by which he saw the rights of the people threatened and gradually taken away. In this he was personally active, and in close concert with the most considerable men of the time, yet considerate enough not to allow himself to be hurried, by a false enthusiasm, into useless or injurious measures.

At length his persuasion became fixed, after long struggling against it, that with the present population, and in the existing circumstances of Germany, a speedy emancipation was not to be hoped. He raised his voice against the Frankfort Conspiracy, but Weidig and his friends paid no heed to the warning. His plan of becoming a citizen of free America was now resolved upon; but, uninfluenced by any private interest, he would not leave his own country without making even this step useful to her and her children.

To found a new Germany in America appeared, according to the information possessed by well-meaning men, a practicable idea, to which he now devoted himself, persuaded that he possessed the means of overcoming the difficulties with which it was beset. The design was fulfilled, but in a different way from what he, in his unacquaintance with the relations of things in this country, anticipated. If he erred in this, he paid the penalty of his error in the loss of a great part of his property, and in the unspeakable mortification which would have been spared him, if, like others, he had only in company with those with whom he was most intimate, set out on the journey to his new home.

In Warren County, Missouri, where he settled, he devoted, during ten years, all his exertions to the cultivation of the soil, yet at the same time he observed all the public affairs of his new country with particular attention. The lively interest which he took in the development of the political relations of the republic, induced him a little while since to remove to St. Louis, where, however, he found himself hindered by unforeseen difficulties from executing his favorite plans. Immediately after his return to his farm in Warren County, he was attacked with a nervous fever, and died a few days afterwards, on the 3d of October.

Noble, upright, and amiable in temper, he was worthy of the highest esteem. At the same time he possessed qualities, which, under other circumstances, would have made him distinguished as a statesman, and if his lot was the more modest, and, in the eyes of the world, lower condition of a farmer, he was at least contented with the happy domestic life, and the feeling of independence which it secured to him. Peace be to his ashes!

From the London Age and Argus.

A SCENE IN THE ROYAL NURSERY.

[We have been favored by the D——r L——y L——n (we hope none of our readers can make out the name) with the following account of the scene which took place in the Royal Nursery on Saturday last. It was in strict confidence, which we, therefore, instantly proceed to violate by publishing every word.]

Just as the clock struck three, her Majesty came into the nursery, followed by Prince Albert. The children were all there—Lady Littleton was minding them all except Prince Albert, who didn't want any minding, being asleep in his citadel. The Prince of Wales was kicking a ninepin about the room, and calling it Joinville. The Princess Royal was sitting on her little stool, reading the Child's Own Book, and Princess Alice was picking a spider to pieces. The Queen came in and sat down, and said, "Well Adelaide, what do you think? I've got a treat for you."

"And me, mamma?" said the Prince of Wales.

"And me, ma?" lisped the Princess Alice, holding up the spider in one hand and his favorite leg in the other.

"My dear," said Prince Albert, "perhaps you'd better not tell her before the other children—it will disappoint them so."

"They must learn disappointments, and so the sooner they begin the better," said her Majesty, peremptorily, upon which Prince Albert began to look out of the window, and kept looking out.

"Come here, Adelaide, and put down your book," said the Queen. "Always put down your book when anybody speaks to you. Should you like to go to Scotland?"

"Yes, mamma, very much."

"And me," said the Prince of Wales.

"And me," said the Princess Alice, pulling off another leg of the spider, and putting it into her brother's mouth.

"Hush, my loves," said the Queen. "I am speaking to Addy. Adelaide do you know where Scotland is?"

"Oh, yes," said Lady Littleton; "her Royal Highness knows very well that Scotland is in the north of——

"Let her speak, Lady Littleton, if you please. I want to know if she knows without assistance. Where is Scotland, Adelaide?"

"In the north, mamma," said the Princess, taking Lady Littleton's hint. Children are so quick.

"Yes, yes," said the Queen; "but in the north of what?" Mammas are sometimes quicker.

"North of—north of—north of France, ma, isn't it?"

"So it is, dear," said Prince Albert, turning round good naturedly.

"No such thing," said the Queen, "and I wish you wouldn't encourage the child's blunders."

In the meantime Lady Littleton whispered the Princess, who exclaimed—

"I know, mamma. It's north of England."

"O, you remember, do you? Well, and what chiefly comes from Scotland?"

"Scotchmen, ma, whenever they can," replied the Princess, innocently, at which neither the Queen nor the Prince could help laughing.

"Who told you that, Adelaide?" said the Queen, as soon as she recovered her gravity.

"The Duke of Wellington, mamma, the day he gave me a cake, which he said was the shape of Lord Brougham's nose."

"Ah! you musn't always believe everything Field Marshals say, Adelaide," said the Queen, "except papa; he's a veracious Field Marshal—will you go to Scotland to-morrow?"

"And me, ma?" said the Prince of Wales.

"And me, ma?" said the Princess Alice.

"No. Albert Edward, nor you; nor you either, Alice." Here their last mentioned Royal Highnesses began to cry, and Prince Albert looked at the Queen as much as to say, "I told you so."

The Queen arose, and leading the two weepers to the window, she pointed out a tree, and asked them if they knew what that tree was. Princess Alice only cried, but the Prince of Wales said he didn't know, and he didn't care, and thereupon he kicked Joinville to the other end of the room.

"Please to tell them, Lady Littleton," said the Queen.

"*Birch*," said Lady Littleton. Whereupon peace was suddenly restored

"Very well," said the Queen, wiping the Princess's eyes for her, "now you're good I'll tell you what I have got for you both."

"And me, ma?" said the Princess Royal.

"Yes, you greedy thing," said the Queen; "that's for you"—and her Majesty was graciously pleased to give her Royal Highness a slap. "Do you want to have the present and go to Scotland too? I've a great mind to say you shan't go!"

Here the Princess Royal began to cry.

"Now, if you make that noise, you shall not go," said the Queen. "There is such a pretty carriage coming home for you, Alice, and you, Albert Edward."

"But I like a carriage to myself," said his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

"Then you wont *have* a carriage to yourself," replied the Queen; "but you will ride about in a carriage with Alice, and take care of her. Won't you, like a good boy and a polite brother?"

"Yes, ma, I will," said the Prince, brightening up.

"Very well. Then, Adelaide, you must be up very early in the morning, or we shall go without you. As to her dresses, Lady Littleton——

But her Majesty was obliged, to go down stairs, Lord Brougham having called to say that as she was going to Scotland, he would explain to her all that was worth seeing there, and what she had better do, and say, and think, on the journey; and to give her his ideas of the replies to be made to the loyal addresses she would receive, &c. &c. &c.

From Punch.

MISERY AMONG THE FLOWERS.

Esther Pierce, another pallid victim of the needle, was charged at Worship street with illegal pawning. Yes—famine took her to the pawnbroker with the goods of a Mr. John Halden, of 6, Bread street, Cheapside. Esther Pierce was employed to embroider a silk shawl with flowers—with no less than eighty silken blossoms—for the sum of 6d.! Well, this was a hard day's work; bringing something less than a halfpenny an hour. The young woman had neither food nor drink; and so, with misery and famine at her heart—in the very despair of bitter hunger—she took Mr. John Halden's property to the pawnbroker. She is urged, tempted—sorely tempted beyond the power of suffering nature to withstand—to commit crime, to make herself a felon, by the miserable wages awarded her by the tradesmen of Bread street, Cheapside. *Bread street!*—There is a cruel irony even in the address.

There is a society—all honored be its objects—for the relief and conversion of miserable young women, cast like weeds upon the world—for the wretched Magdalen, despised, outraged, degraded. This society calls with a voice of comfort to the defiled creature, and teaches her, in goodly season, modesty, self-respect. She is snatched from daily, hourly perdition, and restored to the decencies of life. She is no longer an animal, cursed with a soul. All praise be to the institution that works this goodness.

Yet, surely we think, the Principle of Wickedness must grin and hug itself at the gatherings of this society—must chuckle, as the Devil only chuckles—when the secretary, with grave face and self-complacent tone, reads the number of victims saved—of brands snatched from the fire—and turned to worthy uses. We say, this same Wickedness must laugh at the small retail humanity of such an institution, when, as in mockery of it, there are thousands and thousands of young women tortured by the injustice of the world, by its mercenary, heartless tasking, into a life of infamy. A feeble philanthropy saves indeed, a few wretches; but then there is a Giant Injustice—iron-hearted son of avarice and trade—that drives his crowds into the street; that makes them in a wild despair of heart—for bread, horrid bread indeed so purchased—bind themselves to agony and shame! How many fall—how many, with heroic serenity of soul, their wounds bleeding inwardly, pine from day to day, and at length wither from the earth, no more accounted of than autumn flies! And now and then some haggard, white-lipped creature—some famishing Esther Pierce, for the sake of a meal, dares Newgate and the doom of a felon. And so it will be, until throughout all society it shall be preached—not meekly mouthed, but preached with a terrible, soul-stirring energy, that there are holier things than pounds and shillings; that human souls are in very truth of more account than bank paper.

Esther Pierce—our readers will rejoice at it—escaped prison, the benevolent pawnbroker (we should have liked to chronicle his name) giving up the shawl without payment—the shawl which contained the eighty flowers, worked for 6d.! In the East they have a well-known way of arranging flowers that, like words, they may discourse a passion. Alas! what a story may the eye of pity read in these eighty flowers, worked for a tester. On the one hand, what cruel, selfish, iron-hearted tasking! On the other, what misery—what weariness of life—what utter blankness of all that should comfort and sustain toiling humanity!

We should like to know the particular eighty flowers worked for 6d. by Esther Pierce for John Halden. Is it possible that for such a tradesman any of them could be heart's-ease?

Mr. Halden, in a letter to *The Times*, says, that "he gives considerably more than sixpence," for such work; but then, with the diffidence of genuine liberality, he does not specify how much more.

Mr. Halden also observes, that the wretched story of Esther Pierce is "calculated to do him serious injury." We do not think it unlikely.

In conclusion, however, we would say to all wholesale dealers in embroidered shawls, give something more to female toil than sixpence for eighty flowers. Something more, considerate masters! So that whilst your wretched slaves are working flowers, your own conscience may not—for the after time—be working nettles. Q.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

SINGULAR FATE OF A DISTINGUISHED MAN.

We find, in the North Arkansas, a new paper published at Batesville, Arkansas, a communication stating some singular and not generally known facts concerning the mysterious death of Captain GEORGE M. LEWIS, one of the two persons employed by the United States Government to conduct the celebrated Expedition of LEWIS & CLARK, in exploring the region west of the Rocky Mountains. The writer is at present a teacher in the Cherokee Nation, and says that he is personally acquainted with the circumstances which he relates. The Expedition, consisting of seventy or eighty persons, under the guidance of Lewis & Clark, was commenced in 1803 or 1804, and completed in about three years. The writer says that the remains of Captain LEWIS are "deposited in the south-west corner of Maury county, Tennessee, near Grinder's old stand, on the Natchez trace, where Lawrence, Maurey, and Hickman counties corner together." He visited the grave in 1838, found it almost concealed by brambles, without a stone or monument of any kind, and several miles from any house. An old tavern stand, known as Grinder's, once stood near by, but was long since burned. The writer gives the following narrative of the incidents attending the death of Captain Lewis as he received them from *Mrs. Grinder*, the landlady of the house where he died in so strange a manner:

She said that Mr. Lewis was on his way to the city of Washington, accompanied by a Mr. Pyrna and a servant belonging to a Major Neely. One evening, a little before sundown, Mr. Lewis called at her house and asked for lodgings. Mr. Grinder not being at home, she hesitated to take him in. Mr. Lewis informed her that two other men would be along presently, who also wished to spend the night at her house, and as they were all civil men, he did not think there would be any impropriety in her giving them accommodations for the night. Mr. Lewis dismounted, fastened his horse, took a seat by the side of the house, and appeared quite sociable. In a few minutes Mr. Pyrna and the servant rode up, and seeing Mr. Lewis, they also dismounted and put up their horses. About dark, two or three other men rode up and called for lodging. Mr. Lewis immediately drew a brace of pistols, stepped towards them, and challenged them to fight a duel. They not liking this salutation, rode on to the next house, five miles. This alarmed Mrs. Grinder. Supper, however, was ready in a few minutes. Mr. Lewis ate but little. He would stop eating, and sit as if in a deep study, and several times exclaimed, "If they do prove anything on me, they will have to do it by letter." Supper being over, and Mrs. Grinder seeing that Mr. Lewis was mentally deranged, requested Mr. Pyrna to get his pistols from him. Mr. P. replied, "he has no ammunition, and if he does any mischief it will be to himself and not to you or anybody else." In a short time all retired to bed; the travellers in one room, as Mrs. G. thought, and she and her children in another. Two or three hours before day, Mrs. G. was alarmed by the report of a pistol, and quickly after two other reports in the room where the travellers were. At the report of the third, she heard some one fall, and exclaim, "O Lord! Congress relieve me!" In a few minutes she heard some person at the door of the room where she lay. She inquired, "Who is there?" Mr. Lewis spoke, and said, "Dear Madam, be so good as to give me a little water." Being afraid to open the door, she did not give him any. Presently she heard him fall, and soon after, looking through a crack in the wall, she saw him scrambling across the road on his hands and knees.

After daylight, Mr. Pyrna and the servant made their appearance, and it appeared that they had not slept in the house, but in the stable. Mr. P. had on the clothes Mr. L. wore when they came to Mrs. Grinder's the evening before, and Mr. L's. gold watch in his pocket. Mrs. G. asked him what he was doing with Mr. L's. clothes on; Mr. P. replied, "He gave them to me." Mr. P. and the servant then searched for Mr. L. found him, and brought him to the house, and though he had on a full suit of clothes, they were old and tattered, but not the same he had on the evening before; and though Mr. P. had said that Lewis had no ammunition, Mrs. G. found several balls, and a considerable quantity of powder scattered over the floor of the room occupied by Lewis; also a canister with several pounds in it. When Mr. L. was brought to the house, he opened his shirt bosom, and said to Mrs. G. "Dear Madam, look at my wounds." She asked him what made him do so? He replied, "If I had not done it some body else would." He frequently asked for water, which was given to him. He was asked if he would have a doctor sent for; he answered no. A messenger, however, went for one, but did not get him. He attempted to cut his throat but was prevented. Some of the neighbors were called in. He frequently cried out, "Oh, how hard it is to die, I am so strong." He, however, soon expired. Major Neely was sent for, and he and Mr. P. buried him, and took possession of his effects. Mrs. G. heard that Pyrna went to Mr. Lewis's mother, and that she accused him of murdering her son; that he finally cut his own throat, and thus put an end to his existence.

"I make," says the writer, "no comment on the above; it is all wrapt up in mystery. I have heard that Captain Clark, the worthy colleague of Captain Lewis, and others who were with them in their tour, were highly honored and handsomely rewarded by the Government, while Lewis was neglected, and that this had an effect to produce an alienation of mind. If this be true, are there not yet some living who are acquainted with the fact?"

From Waterton's Essays.

THE DYING SWAN.

Once I had an opportunity which rarely occurs, of being with a swan in his last illness. Although I gave no credence to the extravagant notion which antiquity had entertained of melody from the mouth of a dying swan, still I felt anxions to hear some plaintive sound or other, some soft inflection of the voice which might tend to justify that notion in a small degree. But I was disappointed. This poor swan was a great favorite, and had been the pride of the lake time out of mind. Those who spend their life in the country, and pay attention to the ordinary movements of birds, will easily observe a change in them whenever their health is on the decline. I perceived that the plumage of this swan put on a weather-beaten appearance, and that the bird itself no longer raised the feathers of his wings as he passed through the water as before. Judging that he was unwell, I gave orders that he should be supplied with bread and boiled potatoes. Of these he ate sparingly, and in a day or two he changed his quarters, probably for want of sufficient shelter from the wind. Having found his way down to the stables, he got upon a small fish pond there, out of the reach of the storms. From this time he never fended for food, but he continued to take a little white bread now and then from my hand. At last he refused this, and then he left the water for good and all, and sat down on the margin of the pond, with evident signs of near approaching death. He soon became too weak to support his long neck in an upright position. He nodded, and then tried to recover himself, and then nodded again, and again held up his head, till at last, quite enfeebled and worn out, his head fell gently on the grass, his wings became a little expanded or so, and he died, whilst I was looking on. This was in the afternoon, and I had every facility for watching his departing hour, for I was attending the masons some thirty yards from the pond to which the swan had retired. He never even uttered his wonted cry, nor so much as a sound, to indicate what he felt within.

A Wedding Ride.—Horses were scarce at the first settlement of this country. It is recorded that they were not introduced into the Plymouth Colony until about twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims; but the young folks would have their ride notwithstanding. When John Alden was married—and John Alden was a great man in his day, a worshipful magistrate and counsellor withal, and a great favorite of the ladies, insomuch that he made nothing at all of cutting out the renowned Captain Standish, who cut down the Indians like stubble—when John Alden was married, there was a great carrying on about Cape Cod, where he wooed and won the Captain's intended, Miss Priscilla Mullens, the great belle of the Cape and Colony. He was determined to do the thing in style, as became a gentleman, so he put a ring on his bull's nose, covered his back with a piece of broadcloth, mounted and rode to the wedding. Miss Priscilla might well be proud of such a husband; and, to prove herself worthy of him, she resolutely mounted the bull at the moving home, and ambled along without fear, while her gallant spouse led him by the nose, and walked proudly by the side of his valuables. The gentleman who led, and the lady who rode, were the ancestors of some of the first families in the country, including members of Congress, heads of colleges, and two Presidents of the United States.—*Exeter News Letter.*

Out West, a stump orator, wishing to describe his opponent as a *soulless* man, said:—"I have heard some persons hold to the opinion that just at the precise instant after one human being dies, another is born; and that the soul enters and animates the new born babe. Now I have made particular and extensive inquiries concerning my opponent *thar*, and I find that for some hours previous to his nativity, *nobody died*. Fellow-citizens, you may draw the inference.

Dryburgh Abbey, where the body of Walter Scott lies buried, is the property of the Earl of Buchan. Over the lodge gate, at the entrance of the Abbey grounds, is a sign on which is painted, in large letters, placed there in all seriousness, by order of the countess of Buchan, which runs thus: "SLAVEHOLDERS FROM AMERICA NOT ADMITTED."

Christianity and Carnage!—Sir Charles Napier in giving an account to some friends of the attack of Acre, praised the mariners in particular, who acted very valiantly. "I knew them," said Sir Charles, "to be a very pious corps, which I suppose was the reason why they sent so many of them over to us: so accordingly I touched them on their religious feelings, and brought them into action like men." "But how did you bring their religious feelings into play, Sir Charles," said some one present, "what did you say to them?" "Gad," said he, "when they were coming on, I cried, "*Now at 'em, you infernal rascals, and* FULFIL THE PROPHECIES."

The Impatient Professor.—The following is given as an illustration of the inability of the American mind to comprehend the mysticism of the Germans. Professor Stowe, in his late address at Bowdoin College, told an amusing story of an interview between a Yankee professor and one holding the same rank in a German university The former had been listening for some time to the discourse of the latter, and continually interrupted him for explanations. These were given, but they were even more difficult to understand than the original expositions. At last the German, loosing all patience, lifted up both his hands and exclaimed, with solemn emphasis—"Mien Gott! forgif Christopher Columbus for ever discovering America."—*Boston Paper.*

Lyell's Lectures in England.—In a lecture on the Geology of the United States, recently delivered in England by the celebrated Mr. LYELL, he stated that the Ohio coal field extends for a length of seven hundred miles, and that that of Illinois is larger than the whole of England. The coal is formed in workable beds of considerable thickness; and in one instance there is a bed of coal forty feet thick, which comes up to the surface and is quarried like stone. Another branch of Mr. Lyell's lecture was the consideration of the recession of the Falls of Niagara. He exhibited a large pictorial scene, representing the bed of the Niagara river. The ravine formed by the gradual wearing away of the rocks by the waters of the Falls extends for seven miles, and there is no doubt that at one period the Niagara river fell over the cliffs at Queenstown three hundred feet high. The present height of the falls is one hundred and seventy feet, and the rate of recession is about one foot in a year.—*Balt. Amer.*

Substitute for Coffee.—A foreign paper says that in Germany the seeds of the grape are fast coming into use as substitute for coffee.

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November 28, 1844.—tf.

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